The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887. No. 60

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE
IS THE MOST

LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

New Scotch Tweed Suitings,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1869. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
July13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE.
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. ap16 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL.
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
Wm. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Tariff on level.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

Board and Lodging, per week	$5.50 and $6.
Board, per week	$4.50
Beds, per night	50c

Tap bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep16

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments. Free Bus to and from Trains and Steamers.
feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.
The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants. ly
mar15 EMMA GOLD, PROPRIETRESS.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN HANKIN, Proprietor.
Jan12 3m

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept4 ly J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
F. DAVIS, Proprietor,
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad st'eets.
Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C., Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pingard streets.
C. mar2-12m R. B. ESNOUFF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-ly WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. OBAY, President.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 75 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $3 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A strong boy wanted at the B. C. Shirt Factory, Langley street. mar17 3t

WANTED—A servant girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. Erb, Douglas street. mar16 3t

WANTED.—In a small family, a young girl accustomed to the care of children. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable party. Address "X X," THE TIMES office.

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc28

LOST.

LOST.—A double-barrel SHOTGUN, made by Joseph Annear. Lost between Richmond Road and Yates street, down to Vancouver and View street to Blanchard. A reward of $5 will be given by leaving at Gowen's Brewery. mr15tf

TO RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on the sunny side of Blanchard street. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. mar17 6t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in a very desirable locality. Address "Cottage," THE TIMES office. mar14 1w

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street over the late Queens hotel, Yates Street, suitable for office or dental rooms. Apply to A. Gregg & Son, Yates street feb 11

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in right at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 33x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to
jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One hundred and sixty acres land in Cowichan District, fifty acres open and well ditched, balance timbered. Also, one Dump Cart and one heavy Wagon, both in good order. Apply at TIMES office. mar1 1m

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O. feb8

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business within easy city trade, centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

BOARD AND LODGING.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING.—MRS. Wm. Dorney having removed to that commodious residence on Cormorant street, next door above Douglas, which she has fitted up and furnished regardless of expense, will be pleased to accommodate a limited number of guests with board and rooms. Charges moderate. Apply on the premises for further particulars.
mar11 1m

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address
ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager.
Jan 12 D&W STANSTEAD, P. Q.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Gazette Announcements.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Jno. Robson to sign Crown Grants for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works during the illness of the Honorable W. Smithe.

His Honor has also been pleased to appoint Lewis Thomas Davies, Esquire, M. D., to be Medical Officer of the Nanaimo Hospital, vice D. Cluness, M. D., deceased.

The Mariposa Gazette says: A Correspondent from the Yosemite valley, under date of February 26th, writes us that there was then forty-three inches of snow there; that the snowfall for the storm was 107 inches, and that two tourists had come into the valley since the beginning of the storm.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, March 17th.

The following is the continuation of the debate of yesterday on supply.

Col. Baker, referring to remarks made by the leader of the opposition and the Provincial Secretary on the increase of the revenue, called attention to the fact that in 1884-5 the receipts from this source amounted to $174,579, and in 1885-6 to only $77,502, and if these sums are deducted from the total revenues it will be seen that a balance remains of $11,398 in favor of the revenue of 1885-6, showing that the statement of the Provincial Secretary was accurate. Land sales are assets of the province, and cannot be taken as a part of the ordinary revenue. It was a fallacious argument to say that because we were parting with our lands we were decreasing our wealth. In point of fact while the lands were unsold they produce no revenue, but as soon as parted with it is equivalent to putting assets out at interest, thus increasing the revenue. The object of the loan was to develope the resources of the province and believing that the capitalists of the world had confidence in the resources of British Columbia, he was of opinion that such a loan could be floated at 4 per cent.

Mr. McLeese, in dealing with the revenue, pointed out that it had not increased commensurate with the increase of population. He had no faith in the estimates, and said if the finance minister was anything was disingenuous. That hon. gentleman had stated that the loan and interest would be paid off in thirty years with $18,000 a year, but he (McLeese) would like to know how he was going to do it.

Hon. J. Robson said his statement had reference solely to the principal; he had not included the interest. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. McLeese—The hon. gentleman had not so expressed himself, and the people did not understand his statements in that way. On the first of July next the province would be over $500,000 in debt, which would take half of the loan of a million. The interest on the loan for thirty years would be $1,500,000, which the province would have to pay back. Borrowing money at five per cent, and lending it at four per cent would be progressing backwards. He was not opposed to borrowing, but would like to see the money invested in reproductive works. Money borrowed for the purpose of developing our quartz mines, in Cariboo and elsewhere, would be well expended, and such a policy would meet the approval of the House. The government would be justified in giving assistance to private mining corporations just as much as they are in giving it to railway companies. It would be the best investment a government could make. In the estimates there was a sum of $15,000 for law offices in Victoria, in addition to the $25,000 voted last year. If the erection of this court house was postponed, $40,000 would be at the disposal of the government for assisting quartz mining. The Lillooet bridge, for which $17,000 appears in the estimates, was unnecessary; a bridge might as well be built to the moon. It was not in the right place. The people of Chilcotin depend upon Cariboo for a market, and the cattle they have to drive out can go over the trail on the west side of the river to the cantilever bridge. The right place to build the bridge is between Chimney Creek and Soda Creek, but the construction of a bridge at any point should be deferred for some years. The sum of $3000, salary of finance minister, and the sum of $3000 for a court house at Kamloops were also unnecessary. The court house at Nanaimo and the Thompson river bridge at Kamloops, brought these sums up to $75,000, from which expenditure no revenue would accrue to the province. That sum of $75,000 might be devoted to the development of the quartz mines with great profit to the country. Referring to the Lillooet district, and the manner of disposing of patronage there, he said there were two stores in Clinton, and one of them was boycotted by the government. Men employed by government dare not purchase where they liked for fear of being dismissed; and for the purpose of controlling the French and Italian votes at Dog Creek the government had appropriated money for a private road to a hay meadow. The dismissal of public servants for political reasons by Ned Allen in Lillooet, and the refusal of the road superintendent to hire men who were not voters in that district, was dwelt on at considerable length, to the annoyance of the resident member. Referring to the Poole murder, he contrasted the laxity of the government in their efforts to arrest the murderer with the promptness with which they offered $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers of the express. Alluding to the Cariboo election contest, he said there were 6 opposition, 1 independent and 2 government candidates in the field, and giving the government the independent vote there were 91 more votes polled for the opposition than for the government. [Hear, hear.] He therefore represented 91 more electors than the government supporters from that district. While he was sent there to oppose the policy of the government, he did not give them a factious opposition. Alluding to the Cariboo policeman (Allen), he read a letter by which it was shown that the expenditure of the $1,800 or $2,000 was solely for the purpose of pensioning one of the Allen family on the country. Coming home to Cariboo, he said that a rum having been placed in the estimates for an assay office at Barkerville, he would suggest that a practical mining engineer, capable of assaying and giving working tests from the various ledges, which would be kept on file in the assay office, be employed. In regard to the Ashcroft bridge, he said, that the government had acted in the most reprehensible manner, in allowing the contractor to depart from the specifications. If the bridge had been built according to contract, it would have been a substantial structure, but it is in such a state at the present time that it is liable to be carried away by the first freshet. The junior member for Yale (Mr. Martin) when referring to this matter had said with evident satisfaction at the possible loss that might be sustained by the bondsmen, residents of this city, that they were still held in the sum of $10,000, and that the government could make good any repairs out of that sum. He (McLeese) held that as the specifications were departed from by consent of the government that he did not believe that the bondsmen could be held responsible. [Hear, hear.] He concluded a long and able speech by stating that for reasons given he would oppose the proposed issue of a loan, believing that the government was incapable of administering the finances of the country.

Hon. Mr. Davie denied that workmen had been dismissed because they would not buy at a certain store; said that no Clinton store had been boycotted, and denounced as a slander the statement that the failure to arrest Ennis, the Indian, was due to political influence.

Mr. McLeese said the facts stated could be substantiated by affidavits.

Mr. Mason said his colleague (Mr. McLeese) had made a stump speech for the benefit of Lillooet district, instead of devoting his time to his own district. He had never heard the reports mentioned, although he traveled through Lillooet two or three times a year. He was somewhat in the position of the member for Yale, who was working at cross purposes with his colleagues.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

On the Speaker taking the chair at 7:30, Mr. Mason resumed his remarks. Referring to the division of views between members from the same districts, he said it was a great mistake, as by uniting together they would accomplish more for their constituents. He would support the government on the estimates, but more particularly in regard to the loan, as it was necessary in the interests of the province. If the non-progressive policy of the late government were adopted, it would very probably become bankrupt. Living in a progressive age we should pursue a progressive policy; and he hoped that the government would bring down a scheme for the development of the quartz ledges, and more particularly of those of Cariboo, to which the province, excepting Kootenay and Cassiar, owed a debt of gratitude. Our province was a mineral country, and he was proud to know that he represented the principal joint in the backbone. He would give the government his support so long as it pursued a liberal and just policy.

Mr. Croft would not detain the House for any time, owing to the exuberant verbosity of the opposition. He contrasted the expenditure in Cassiar and Cowichan, maintaining that the latter district did not get more than its just shares. He would give his hearty support to the present government, whose policy of borrowing money for public works he had seen practised with advantage in New South Wales, where hundreds of millions had been borrowed to be invested in remunerative enterprises.

Mr. T. Davie made a vindictive address, in which he charged the members for Yale and Cariboo as slanderers and scandalmongers. Alluding to the obliterated ballots at the Victoria election, he said the mark was the result of pure accident and had No effect on the election. When he moved for a committee he did not know and did not care who was at fault; his action was due entirely to his desire to see justice done. THE TIMES came in for the customary share of abuse and misrepresentation, and the leader of the opposition, who was absent from the House, was valiantly attacked by the hon. gentleman. The questions of the finances of the province, and the loan, were left severely alone.

Mr. Stenhouse said he would confine himself to the amendment which he was about to propose. The case he would lay before the House was a very small matter in itself, but the principle involved in it was large and contained, unhappily, all the germs of political disintegration. In July last, after the result of the general election became known, the honorable gentleman opposite had no sooner recovered from his amazement at the audacity and independence of the people of Comox than he caused their Constable to be summarily dismissed, and left them a prey to the various disorders that will always arise in a growing settlement in the absence of the civil arm. That gentleman had stated, in answer to a question, and in a manner that seemed to indicate that he was now ashamed of the whole transaction, that the dismissal of the Constable did not take effect till the following month. In the aspect in which they were considering the case, the House has nothing to do with the following month. All that concerns them was the date at which the dismissed was notified. He held in his hand a copy of the letter of dismissal bearing date the 29th July, of last year, the very month in which the general election took place. Mr. Stenhouse said, I have seen the original of this letter and I can promise you, sir, that the date is carefully and correctly copied. Well, sir, rightly or wrongly, the honorable gentleman opposite has the misfortune to be regarded among the people of Comox as personally responsible for all the confusion which prevails in that district. The authorship of the obnoxious Settlement Act is ascribed to him, and reasonably so, for he has been known to boast of it. Nor will he pretend to have no little influence with the executive triumvirate of which he is a member, as to have been unable to prevent the dismissal of a Constable whose efficiency was officially acknowledged at the time—acknowledged in the letter of which I hold a copy. Is it any wonder, then, if the honorable gentleman is now known in those parts as "The Destroyer of Comox." No responsibility for the evils existing there is ever imputed to the other members of the executive, and even the honorable senior member for Nanaimo is regarded as more sinned against than sinning. For six months and more prior to the general election Comox had enjoyed just the same tranquility as prevailed at the time selected for the dismissal of the Constable. But by continuing a popular man in the Constableship, and keeping the people in good humor till after the elections, many additional votes were saved for the government candidate. Such undoubtedly was the effect and presumably the intention of the hon. and learned gentleman's action, and here, as in other cases, a sum on the estimates of the previous session was used as an instrument of corruption, misleading the House, the country and the electors of Comox. A similar sum for a similar contingency appears on the estimates now before the House, and what, sir, does it mean? Why it means this—that if the oppositionist member for Comox can be driven from his seat in this House, and if his constituents have the wisdom or the venality to return a ministerialist in his place, the hon. and learned gentleman will then restore them their constable, and will recall the sentence of outlawry which he has passed against them. To be thus met on the threshold of public life by such an instance of political perversity is indeed a painful experience, which he shall always associate with the hon. and learned gentleman who has inflicted it. He moved in amendment to the motion before the House: That all the words after "that" in the first line be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:

"In the opinion of this House it is not desirable that the present government should continue to use the annual supply to Her Most Gracious Majesty as an instrument of electoral corruption. (Applause.)

Mr. Ladner said he had some very strong reasons for being the seconder of the amendment. The government proposed to increase the personal and wild land tax, but why not increase the income tax? The increase would fall upon the struggling settlers. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the loan, the House had no authority that the government would not borrow the whole sum and spend it at once. It was not fair to ask the House to vote for that loan before informing the House what they were going to do with the money. The roads in the New Westminster district were in a frightful condition, and settlers going in were compelled to pack their goods on their backs. There was only $1000 on the estimates for a road from New Westminster to Yale, about $8 a mile. This was no doubt to punish the people of the district, who had not, as the Provincial Secretary requested, sent two members to support the government.

The Provincial Secretary disputed the assertion.

Mr. Ladner, to bear out his assertion, said that on one occasion, when he interviewed the Provincial Secretary for money for a road, that gentleman had replied, "How can you come to me for money, when your district is the only one that did not give me a handsome majority." (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding to read a letter from one of his constituents in respect to the course of the Provincial Secretary, he was interrupted by Mr. Robson, who read a letter from the author of the former letter, which stated that Messrs. Orr and Ladner were barefaced liars. The letter was signed Paul Murray.

Mr. Ladner said there was no guarantee that the writer was the same party who wrote the objectionable letter. Referring to returns asked of money spent on the North Fraser river, he said the information brought down was incomplete. Thousands of dollars had been spent on private property, for roads, which had not been gazetted. Alluding to the Provincial Secretary's promises to the electors at a former election, he said that gentleman had kissed all the ladies and promised them everything they wanted, but after election never visited them again. He read copious extracts from private letters and petitions from residents of the district, setting forth the great need of larger appropriations for road work. The division of public money for public works was disproportionate, and evidently was arranged on the principle—"don't support me and I will squeeze you for it." The provincial revenue tax of $66,000 showed that only 22,000 people paid the tax; and he thought more than one-half of the people in the province escaped without payment. The wild land tax was not collected as it should be, and fully one-half of the personal tax was unpaid. The income tax was also practically a dead letter, as only $2300 was returned. Before giving an intelligent vote he would like to know what the government were going to do with the money. He proceeded at length, amid continued interruptions, slamming of desks, etc., to direct attention to the needs of New Westminster district and the failure of the government to do its duty. In regard to the loan, he advocated that the money be procured in this country.

Mr. Semlin, in speaking to the amendment described the various forms of government corruption and replied to the points in the speeches of the government members touching upon corruption.

Hon. Mr. Robson opposed the amendment.

Mr. Grant followed, speaking for about half an hour. He referred to the financial questions, and the bribery of constituencies by means of public money, concluding about 11:30, when the motion was put, the amendment being defeated on the following division:

Noes.—Robson, Martin, Croft, Thompson, Dunsmuir, Higgins, Attorney-General, T. Davie, Vernon, Allen, Baker, Mason, John.

Yeas—Bole, Grant, Semlin, Stenhouse, Ladner, McLeese.

Mr. John moved the adjournment of the debate.

A COUNTRY RICH IN MINERALS.

Valuable Silver Veins Discovered near Juneau in Alaska.

The Juneau *Free Press* of the 26th Feb. says: And now comes Dick Willoughby with the tale that he has struck some very rich silver veins 150 miles up the coast, and with specimens of ore to back it up, too. The veins discovered by him so far are small, but with what little work he has done on them, they have increased in width amazingly, and of themselves, may prove to be veritable bonanzas. The specimen brought in showed considerable native wire silver, and Dick says that his squaw has made herself a ring from the wire which she pulled out of the rock, which, by the way, is mostly a soft telcy substance, and the ring story is not at all improbable. He first found the float in 1880, and has been hunting for the vein, off and on, ever since, until last summer, when he found it. He says he has about six inches of ore of the same character as the specimen he gave us, which would be considered a big thing in any other country but Alaska, for the ore is undoubtedly rich. Dick has got a mine of asbestos, and the genuine stuff, too, which may prove valuable to him at no very distant day. He said that when he first struck this, he thought he had found a rope mine, and was going to take a contract to furnish the Idaho with the needful article, but experts on the boat pronounced the specimens he showed as being asbestos of a very fine quality, which knocked his hopes of a big contract in the head.

Correction.

In our report of Mr. Dunsmuir's speech yesterday, the following sentence occurred: "He had let more contracts than any other man on the floor of the House, but he had never let one that did not exclude Chinese labor." The last half of the sentence should have read—"but he had never let one that the contractors did not fly to the use of Chinese labor." There is a wide difference between the two statements, and in justice to Mr. Dunsmuir we make the correction.

For Alberni.

The steamer Woodside, Capt. Trenchard, will sail next Thursday from the wharf of the C. P. N. Co., for Alberni, carrying freight and passengers. It is intended that this vessel shall make regular semi-monthly trips. The Dominion, as well as the local, government should subsidize a line to this important and growing settlement of Alberni.

FATAL CONFLAGRATION

Another Hotel in Buffalo Burns—Is Full of Guests—Escapes.

Thrilling Scenes—Shrieking with Terror—Heroic Bravery.

BUFFALO, March 18.—The Richmond Hotel and St. James Hall were burned early this morning. The loss is fully half a million. A number of lives are reported to be lost and many are injured. The building was situated on the corner of Main and Eagle streets, extending through to Washington street. The fire was discovered at 3:30 this morning in the new Richmond Hotel. The alarm was sounded and the fire department responded promptly. The house contained a large number of guests and their heart-rending cries were plainly heard. Ladders were raised as soon as possible and as many as could were taken out. A large number of them were unable to effect their escape. At 4 o'clock the entire Richmond, St. James Hall and other property in the block were doomed to speedy destruction. The whole place burned like tinder. The corridor in the center of the building acted as a great funnel, and as the flames streamed upwards the guests found themselves imprisoned by walls of fire.

THE SCREAMS OF INMATES

could be heard for blocks, and at many of the windows they could be seen in their night clothes, calling wildly for help. At one of the third floor windows two guests were seen by the crowd fall back into the flames. One man jumped from the fifth floor to the roof of a two story wooden building adjoining. He was seriously injured. The number of those injured cannot exactly be ascertained.

THE INJURED.

John Barz, of Olean, N. Y., was terribly burned about the hands and wrists. A number of insurance men were in the building and several of them are badly injured, among them being W. J. McKay, of Niagara Falls; C. M. Dutsis, of Syracuse; W. S. Dewey, Rochester, who escaped with very bad burns; Clinton Bidwell, of Pittsburg is badly burned. At the hospital are C. Davis, of New York, with hands and feet badly burned; H. Smith, of the North British Insurance Co., of N. Y., hands and feet burned; Ed. Wheelan, of N. Y., hands in a terrible condition. These are probably not fatally injured. The Fitch Hospital contains eight men and one women in a bad condition and more or less seriously injured. All are from out of the town, except one woman. Two of the injured are at the Sisters' Hospital. There are also four injured persons at the General Hospital.

THE RAPIDITY OF THE FIRE,

cutting off the means of escape, led some persons to leap for life from windows. Others got down the fire escapes or on ladders raised by the fire department. The shrieks and cries of the poor unfortunates in the upper stories of the burning structure were heartrending. A man made with terror, leaped from the third story window, and when picked up from the sidewalk on Main street was a mangled and bleeding corpse. Several of those who succeeded in making their escape were badly injured and burned. Some of those will probably die. Those more fortunate, who escaped with but slight injuries, will recover. It is now believed that several persons were burned to death.

LATER PARTICULARS.

There were 125 persons in the hotel, seventy of whom were transient guests, and boarders. The remainder were porters, bell boys, the families of the proprietors and clerks; 22 of these were returned from the windows by the firemen. Twenty are at the hospital and a large number made their escape by other means. The origin of the fire is not as yet known. Wm. H. Alport, night clerk, says it started in the cloak room, under the main stairway, at 3:30 o'clock. There was nobody up but myself, the night porter and the bell boy. I pulled 4 or 5 alarms on the different floors and people came flying down through the fire in their night clothes. The fire following the elevator and inside of five minutes it reached the top floor. I rushed out of the door doing all I could to give the alarm. The bell boy, Plummer, tells his experience as follows: I was dusting the reading room when I heard a shout and immediately saw flames coming up the stairs from the basement. Mr. Alport and I turned on the hose under the main stairway. We straightened the hose and turned on the water, but it would not run. We gave the alarm. A watchman and I got a plank and ran into the Eagle street entrance to the hotel. Then we got the plank under the fire escape of Eagle street and we helped people down. I think there were about 84 guests in the house.

THE SPREAD OF THE FLAMES

was frightful in its rapidity. The elevator shaft served as a flue for the flames and the whole structure was enveloped in a few moments. As the guests were aroused and saw the interior exit cut off they turned to the windows. They could be seen standing out clear and vivid before the lurid background of the flames. Their screams were horrible to hear, and they could be heard for blocks. The firemen did noble work and confined the fire to narrow limits of the three buildings named. This work of rescue had many exciting incidents. The telegraph wires, as usual, were in the way of the ladder brigade and much valuable time was lost in getting the ladders past them. The fire, which was under control at 5 o'clock, was confined to the Richmond Hotel and museum proper, and the saloon of James Crighton and the cigar store of J. C. Palacio, on Main street.

A PERFECT HERO.

Hugo Valtzpul, of New York, assisted a number of women from the burning building. He then made his own escape by leaping from one building to another until he reached the corner of Washington and North Division street and thus gained the street. Wm. J. Mann, one of the proprietors of the house and his wife, had a thrilling experience in getting out. Mrs. Mann was terribly burned about the head, arms and legs. Their little daughter, Jennie, was also burned.

THRILLING ESCAPE.

Five girls, who had roomed on the 5th floor, made a rope out of their bed clothes and hung it out of the window; but none seemed to have the courage to start. At last one of the five took hold and swung down to the window ledge, from which she was rescued. Three others came down in the same manner, and then the fifth girl started down. She had gone but a little distance when the rope parted and down she went four stories, but strange to say she was not killed. Her legs were terrible bruised; her back badly injured and her face and arms were in a frightful condition from burns. Mark Osborne, day clerk, who was assistant manager of the hotel is missing, and it is believed he perished in the flames.

The C. P. R. Blockade.

CHICAGO March 18.—A special from Winnipeg says the blockade on the Canadian Pacific, in the Rocky Mountains, is complete. There will be no through trains for a fortnight yet. The snow has blockaded the road-bed, and a mud tunnel has caved in. Passengers who went west two days ago have returned from the mountains, having been unable to get through, and have went south to reach the Pacific coast by the American lines.

Death of Mrs. Washburne.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Mrs. Washburne, wife of Elihu Washburne, United States Minister to France, died at 1:10 a. m. in her rooms at Fremont House.

A Benefactor for Females.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Department of State has received a copy of the will of the late Jas. E. Seville, who died in Lima, Peru, recently, leaving one-half million dollars to be applied to the establishment in New York of an institution for the education of the poor female children.

The funeral of Lieut. C. Howell of the Signal Service took place from his residence to-day. The interment was made in the Mount Elwood Cemetery.

AN ENGINEER'S GRIEVANCE.

The locomotive engineers of the Erie road have asked the management to abolish the four grades now existing. The men claim that fourth grade engineers driving passenger engines have just as much responsibility as a first grade engineer. The company will not consent to this, but will consent to a reduction of the number of grades from 4 to 3, provided it does not increase the pay roll.

The Late Railway Accident.

BOSTON, March 16—The *Engineering News* in a long article about the Boston and Providence railroad disaster, based on reports made by engineering experts, declares that the broken bridge was very faulty in construction and made of bad material. The *News* says the general judgment of engineers will bear us up in saying a more shamefully bad specimen of bridge design and workmanship could hardly exist, and it is but right that an occurrence of this kind should be thoroughly investigated and the blame therefor placed upon the proper shoulders and the guilty ones punished accordingly.

It is now certain that legal proceedings will be instituted to recover damages for loss sustained by way of injuries for life, temporary ones, and the loss of many lives.

Telegraphic Flashes.

Many Englishmen in London yesterday wore shamrocks. There was no out door demonstrations in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

Turbulent demonstrations were feared yesterday in Lurgan, Ireland, and extra police were added to the regular force.

It is reported that the Nihilists of St. Petersburg are ready for action.

The Moorish authorities have released thirty-three persons imprisoned under American claims at Alcazar and at Larache.

The French radical press is very bitter against M. de Lesseps for calling France the natural friend of Germany.

At the consistory held in Rome yesterday the new cardinals were hatted. The Pope also recognized the new archbishops and bishops in Canada, United States, India and Australia.

The Pope has telegraphed the Czar, congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

It now appears that the plot to assassinate the Czar was a carefully planned one. It was the intention to carry it into execution last Sunday. Many arrests in connection with the affair have been made.

The report that the Kaiser intended to proclaim Prince Frederick his co-regent is denied. It is claimed that the Emperor will stick to his post until removed by death.

Benj. Butterworth, member of Congress from Cincinnati, is of opinion that a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States is not far remote. He backs up his opinion in a lengthy letter which appears in the Toronto *Mail* of yesterday. He thinks there will be a swallowing of pride on both sides, but the act itself will be meet in each country by a like spirit of compromise and adjustment—concessions being mutual.

The Northern Pacific board of directors have decided to construct an extension of 60 miles or the Spokane and Palouse railroad. A dispatch says that President Harris stated that the question of an extension from Tacoma to Portland was not even thought of. This is quite likely, for the Northern Pacific always has control of that route.

An investigation is being held to ascertain the cause which led to the Forest Hill railway bridge accident on the Boston and Providence road.

A panic occurred at the 28th street Roman Catholic Church, in Chicago, yesterday. The stairs gave way under a heavy strain, precipitating fully 200 people a distance of ten feet. Many men and women are reported to have been fatally wounded.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in San Francisco yesterday with becoming honors.

Legislation Note.

The incident of last evening's session was Mr. Stenhouse's speech on the Comox Constableship, in moving his ingenious amendment, which was virtually adopted by the servile majority, with the important word "not" left out. The case presented by Mr. Stenhouse looked extremely ugly for the government; and he administered to the Hon. Attorney-General the scorching which that learned gentleman seemed to deserve.

Mails to Arrive.

The post office officials have been notified that by to-night's steamer mail bags, containing four days' letters, would reach the Victoria post office. This is a fair beginning. It is to be hoped the balance of the delayed mails will be rushed through with all haste. There will still be left the overdue letter bags for fourteen days and the newspaper bags and parcel post goods for eighteen days.

The Concordia.

Castelotti, a marvelous gymnast in "The Ladder of Life" and Miss Ida Wilson opened last night before a large audience. Bastie and Bentley, high kickers, Josie Cogill, serio-comic and Billy Gilbert and Maude Granger are as pleasing as ever.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B.C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for ..... 25 cts
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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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Subscription price strictly in advance.
When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Ltd.
Victoria, B. C.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 20 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted among City and Province items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one week; for a period not exceeding two weeks 75 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 18, 1887.

COAST DEFENCES.

For the last three months we have heard much through the American press in regard to Coast defences and the action Congress was likely to take in the matter. It was generally believed that after the strong expressions made both in and out of Congress in favor of coast defences adequate for the protection of the great seaboard cities of the United States, and the view of the almost unanimous public sentiment in favor of the construction of defensive works, that the appeal would not be in vain. But Congress, in the opinion of a great many Americans and the general tone of the press, has culpably failed in its duty, and its failure in appropriating money for the protection of the coast is regarded as inexplicable and is universally regretted. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, in discussing the subject, is of the opinion that the result of Congress "negligence may be disastrous, or they may not. That depends entirely upon the history of the next decade—upon the course of future events. If they are disastrous, however, they will be so terribly disastrous that they will cloud the future history of mankind and retard the world in its struggle upward and onward to the higher freedom whose rays, glimmering from the far distance, are but just commencing to light its pathway."

A GIGANTIC CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of certain eastern railways leading into New York and other important points, which has recently been accomplished, is a long step towards that concentration of roads which was sometime since recommended by a prominent California railroad king—Mr. HUNTINGTON—and which it is thought by some will ultimately lead up to the acquisition of all the roads of the country by the general government. Mr. HUNTINGTON said, in an interview with a reporter of the New York *Financial Journal*, that all the railroads between New York and Chicago, north of the Potomac and south of the St. Lawrence, should be placed under one management and under one ownership. He did not regard any plan of pooling as sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, but said that the roads should be under a single ownership, and that he could accomplish that result within six months if given the opportunity. The Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Erie, were mentioned among those which should be first consolidated, and these three are included in the present syndicate. Mr. Huntington recommended the purchase of the stock of each of the separate companies by a general company, which latter has now appeared under the name of the Richmond Terminal Syndicate. A leading banker is quoted as saying that this railroad combination would control all the anthracite coal territory in the country. This is easily understood from the fact that, with the exception of an inconsiderable amount contributed by Virginia, all the anthracite of the United States—something over 30,000,000 tons—is produced in Pennsylvania. The recent great strike which occured on the Reading Road produced a fuel famine in New York City, and this difficulty and the prospect of further trouble probably did not make this combination of roads less easy of accomplishment. Whether for good or evil, says the San Francisco *Post*, consolidation is more in consonance with the laws of trade, not to speak of those of the country, than the temporary expedient of pooling. That it is the prevailing tendency may be seen from the fact that twelve years ago there was no one management controlling over 1,500 miles of road, while the Richmond Terminal Syndicate will represent about 16,000, or not far from one-eighth of the entire mileage of the country. A philosopher of Herbert Spencer's school would say that all this is in obedience to the law of differentiation and segregation, but a business man would put the matter on the commonplace basis of superior economy in management and greater stability in rates.

M. PASTEUR AND HIS EXPERIMENTS.

A Paris correspondent is authority for the statement that Dr. PETER continues his relentless crusade against the PASTEUR method. His latest assault is by showing, with great clearness, that the Academy of Science is quite in competent in the matter, composed as it is, of mineralogists, astronomers, botanists, geometricians and others, the proportion of medical men being 6 against 57, and one of the former being M. PASTEUR himself. Coming to the figures, Dr. PETER proves that the number of people bitten in France and treated by M. PASTEUR up to November, 1886, amounts to 1538. Out of these only 16 died after treatment. The first fallacy in this calculation is that many have been inoculated without having been previously bitten. The second is the taking for granted that they were all bitten by mad dogs or other animals with rabies. Thirdly, it by no means follows that hydrophobia is a necessary sequence of the bite of a mad dog. HUNTER, BOUREL, and LEBLANC all show that the percentage varies from 5 to 16 per cent. Dr. PETER chooses the latter proportions. He then calculates, according to the same arithmetical method that M. PASTEUR adopts, that in France there have been 246 cases. Out of these only 16 have died. Hence no less than 230 have been saved. But according to Dr. PETER the final result of this calculation is appalling. BROUARDEL, TARDIEU, and others give an annual average of 25 deaths from hydrophobia in France. Two-thirds only of the departments have given in their list, possibly from the fact that they have no case to register. But putting the total at 45, we should have to believe that the cases between November 1885 and 1886 were just five times as numerous as in preceding years. Dr. PETER denies the statement of Dr. VULPIAN that there have been no deaths since the "intensive" system has been adopted. The three specified by Dr. PETER himself in the Academy of Medicine on January 11th are JANSEN, of Dunkerque, who had been inoculated twice a day for a fortnight; SODINI, of Constantine (Algeria), after twelve days' treatment; and M. NEE, an inhabitant of Arras, who was inoculated no less than 21 times in eleven days, and thrice on the last day. Other cases, including a remarkable one of paralytic rabies at Sceaux, may be added, but the argument is strong enough without bringing in any doubtful element. The PASTEUR method, according to this strong adversary, is a generous delusion, founded upon an imitation of JENNER. The artificial virus of PASTEUR and the benignant vaccine virus of JENNER are widely different, not only in their essence but in their application. JENNER treats by analogy, while PASTEUR goes as far as positive identity. Dr. PETER also enters into some very conclusive technical details to show that the fabrication of virus by M. PASTEUR can only be pernicious when applied to human beings. Curiosity will naturally be excited by these revelations, and it is to be hoped that the reply of Dr. VULPAIN will restore faith in the PASTEUR method. So far it must be confessed that the first outburst of enthusiasm in its favor was uncalled for, and, as it now turns out, recklessly endangered the public health for the sake of popularity.

AN IMMENSE PENSION ROLL.

The United States pension, like the Canadian civil service retired list, is assuming gigantic proportions—a development that is becoming truly alarming. In 1818 Congress passed a dependent pension bill for the veterans of the revolutionary war. The estimate of those who advocated the measure was that there were about 375 really dependent soldiers who would receive pensions under the law; but there were 23,555 revolutionary veterans who suddenly discovered that they were wholly dependent, and that number of applications were filed within two years, of which 16,270 were successful. The annual cost of the revolutionary dependent pension bill of 1818 was estimated by the Congress that passed it at about $40,800; but it speedily rose to $2,766,440 per annum. Human nature seems to have been pretty much the same among our revolutionary fathers as it is now. When the arrears pension bill was passed by Congress a few years ago, it was positively declared by its supporters that $25,000,000 was a liberal estimate of the gross cost of the measure to the treasury. Senator SHERMAN, then at the head of the treasury, gave an official estimate of $100,000,000 as its probable cost, and he was denounced in the Washington lobbies as seeking to defeat the bill. There have been paid already under the pension arrears law $218,000,000, and it will require nearly $500,000,000 before its operations cease. Ten years ago, which was ten years after the civil war, the total cost of all pensions was $29,800,000. This year the total appropriations for pensions amounted to over $82,000,000, being more than the entire cost of administering the government when the war began, and being the interest of nearly $3,000,000,000 of national debt. There can be no doubt that a very large share of those names on the pension rolls are there as the result of perjury and fraud.

THE new Territory of Columbia, to be formed out of the Idaho Panhandle and Eastern Washington, will have a big boom. It embraces the richest mining section of Idaho, including the Cœur d'Alene mines, and the best agricultural portion of Eastern Washington. The capital question will probably be between Spokane and Walla Walla.

—Hurrah for Burt's fine shoes! They have just arrived—13 cases of them. Also a splendid line of fancy dippers at Geo. H. Maynard's, sole agent.

A LESSON WITH A MORAL.

When will our Eyes be Opened to this Great National Calamity?

The year 1886 played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country.

Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life.

Others were sick but a comparatively short time. We turn to our files and are astonished to find that most of them died of apoplexy, of paralysis, of nervous prostration, of malignant blood humor, of Bright's disease, of heart disease, of kidney disease, of rheumatism or of pneumonia.

It is singular that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journalist who watches the telegraph reports, will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper with others to the effect that the diseases that carried off so many prominent men in 1886, are really one disease, taking different names according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it becomes the nine days' talk of the sporting world, and yet thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their aggregate loss is enormous, and yet their death creates no comment.

So it is with individuals. The cause of death of prominent men creates comment, especially when it can be shown that one unsuspected disease carries off most of them, and yet "vast numbers of ordinary men and women die before their time every year from the same cause."

It is said that if the blood is kept free from uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, pneumonia, rheumatism, and many cases of consumption, would never be known. This uric acid, we are told, is the waste of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove this waste.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, the uric, kidney, acid is kept out of the blood, and these sudden and universal diseases caused by uric acid will, to a large measure disappear.

But how shall this be done? It is folly to treat effects. If there is any known way of getting at the cause, that way should be known to the public. We believe that Warner's safe cure, of which so much has been written, and so much talked of by the public generally, is now recognized by impartial physicians and the public as the one specific for such diseases.

Because public attention has been directed to this great remedy by means of advertising, some persons have not believed in the remedy. We cannot see how Mr. Warner could immediately benefit the public in any other way, and his valuable specific should not be condemned because some nostrums have come before the public in the same way, any more than that all doctors should be condemned because so many of them are incompetent.

It is astonishing what good opinion you hear on every side, of that great remedy, and public opinion thus based upon an actual experience, has all the weight and importance of absolute truth.

At this time of the year, the uric acid in the blood invites pneumonia and rheumatism, and there is not a man who does not dread these monsters of disease; but he need have no fear of them we are told, if he rid the blood of the uric acid cause.

These words are strong, and may sound like an advertisement, and be rejected as such by unthinking people, but we believe they are the truth, and as such should be spoken by every truth-loving newspaper.

SALMON, SALMON

FINE RED SALMON,

IN KITS, 60 lbs to the kit, no heads, $4 per kit. Whole barrels Salmon, 200 lbs. to barrel, $7.50 per bbl. Salmon Bellies, in kits, 60 lbs. to the kit, $4.25 per kit. Small Coolachans, a bit per pound.
feb17 1m GEO. VIENNA.

MUSICAL.

D. S. BAERNSTEIN,
INSTRUCTOR OF THE
VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.
Terms Moderate. Address P. O. Box 579.
mar 8-1mo

TO LET.

'The Fashion'
Livery and Sale Stables,
FORT STREET
To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. jan 31f

Yorkshire Market,
ESTABLISHED 1858.
W. W. EVANS & CO.,
Yates Street, between Government and Broad.
Beef and Pork Packers, Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.
The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale on blue.
The brick Store, 32x70, with fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.
WILLIAM DENNY,
Government St., Victoria, B. C
The business will be carried on as usual giving the very best value for cash. jan 10

QUEEN CITY
Orchestra AND Brass Band
VICTORIA, B. C.
ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC FURNISHED for Operas, Theatres, Balls, Parties and Picnics. On and after this date I am sole Manager. Orders can be left at F. Campbell's corner, or P. O. Box 108
mar9 1m F. H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

At Cheapside.
JUST ARRIVED.
Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices.
Lamps, Stoves, and General
Household Furniture,
New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.
Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.
GEO. POWELL & CO.,
Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St.
Victoria, March 12, 1887. 2m D&W

Hats, Hats, Hats.
From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.
All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.
mar14

The Cash Store!
ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe Emporium,
Corner Government & Johnson Sts.
BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

THE GENUINE
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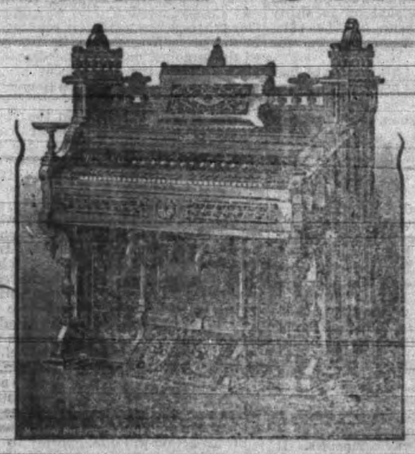

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Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized
High Class Instrument
manufactured in the country.
The Superiority OF THE Bell Organ
has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.
Intending purchasers will do well to call on the
AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,
C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,
Government Street,
sept11

ANNOUNCEMENT!
If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at
112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

THE OLD RELIABLE
JOHN BULL
BITTERS.
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

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100 Choice City Lots
FOR SALE.
IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.
Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.
Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to
SAMUEL GREER,
oct8 tf Vancouver.

FOR SALE,
Craigflower Steam Mills
Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of
OATMEAL
In the Province. Also,
A PEARL BARLEY MILL
Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to
sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

TOWN OF FARWELL.
Lots for Sale.
ALLSOP & MASON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Fereka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Pell & Co., Victoria. aug30 D&W

A. A. Aaronson,
PAWNBROKER.
Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. a24

Glasgow and London
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,500,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	255,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	193,638

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Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
☞ Every description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

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LOAN OFFICE.
Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.
☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Business strictly confidential.
44 JOHNSON STREET
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 650.

ISLAND RAILWAY
Cordwood AND Timber Yard
RUSSELL'S STATION.
First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.
ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets
Telephone Call No. 140. jan4

BUTTER.
200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg
BUTTER,
For sale by
THOS. EARLE,
jan8

DOMESTIC,
THE LEADER OF ALL

1. Assumed equality can always be detected.
2. Claims do not constitute equality or superiority.
3. The Imitator is always lacking in some essential.
4. Quality of equal merit in the same line, is of equal value.
5. Difference in prices indicates recognized difference in quality.
6. A recognized standard of quality is better than claimed equality.
7. The "DOMESTIC" is the universally acknowledged standard of excellence, and therefore merits popular favor.

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt.
FORT STREET
feb 12

IMMENSE SUCCESS
BIG SALES
OF
Dry Goods
AT
Popular Prices
All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.
Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to
CASH!
Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.
Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.
Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the
ALBION HOUSE
And Save 25 per cent.
BROWN & WHITE,
Government Street.

John Weiler,
MANUFACTURER OF
FURNITURE
OF ALL GRADES,
And Importer of
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
—AGENT FOR DOMINION
WIRE MATTRESSES,
Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also
IRON BEDSTEADS
Combined with above Mattress.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
P. O. Box 218. Victoria, B. C.
jan20

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your Island district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan19-dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

COMPLETE REVOLUTION
IN
Monumental Work.
WHITE BRONZE
MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria,
H. G. & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

GENERAL
PASSENGER AGENCY.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
To or from Great Britain or the Continent,
Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.
HALL & GOEPEL,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON
PACIFIC Business College,
320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.
LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS...$75
No Vacations
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.
☞ See 4 for circulars.

LOADING A BIG SHIP.

AN INTERESTING SPECTACLE AT A NEW YORK WHARF.

A Word About Lighters—The Work of a Stevedore—How the Loading of a Vessel is Conducted—Shipping Merchandise. Heavy Bodies Handled with Ease.

A petroleum broker gets word from a firm in Valparaiso, Chili, that it wants 5,000 gallons of best refined petroleum, but can pay only 23 cents a gallon, delivered. He goes on 'Change and finds that the best he can do is to get his oil from a New York company at 16 cents. After talking with this ship agent and that he chooses the most advantageous terms which he can find, which are 5 cents a gallon for freightage. Next he consults an insurance broker and effects an insurance upon his petroleum at a rate which amounts to ¾ cent per gallon. This leaves him a profit of 1¼ cents a gallon, or $75 for his morning work.

Meanwhile the order is being carried out. The oil is in the company's works at Hunter's Point, making that delectable locality odiously odorous. A lighter is sent for it and the 5,000 gallons put on board. This oil may be packed in two different ways—in ordinary barrels or in tin cans holding five gallons each, two of which are boxed in a "case" of thin wood. This latter method of packing is employed mainly for fancy brands. A word about lighters: They are broad, blunt-nosed, sloop rigged boats, all deck except a little hole of a cabin, and used about the harbor for the transportation of merchandise to and from vessels at anchor, or from wharf to wharf. They are thoroughly ill-looking, always in the way, and only to be excused for existing on the score of their great usefulness. The lighters are on the rivers what the carts are on the streets.

LADING THE VESSEL.

The oil safely aboard, the jolly captain and his jolly crew of one set their sail and bowl along at a snail's pace down the East river until they heave alongside the Valparaiso ship. Then the jolly captain sticks his pipe in his hatband and the loading of the oil begins. A huge double pulley, technically known as a block, is suspended between the mastheads just over the hatchway, and through it is reeved a rope long enough to reach to the deck of the lighter on one side, and, through a second block attached to the planking, to a stationary engine on the wharf on the other side. On board the vessel itself a staging is arranged, level with the top of the bulwarks and reaching to the edge of the hatchway, and then the men descend perilous and shaking ladders and disappear in the echoing thickness beneath the lowest deck. The oil is now in charge of the stevedore—a man who makes a business of loading and unloading vessels, hiring such laborers as he needs from the crowds of men hanging about the wharves waiting for such chance to earn a dollar, and who are called 'longshore men. All being ready the men on the lighter pile up eight or ten boxes in a double tier, pass around them a foot of rope called a sling, and attach the iron hook at the end of the tackle; the man on the dock whistles a shrill "Go ahead!" to the engineer, whose drum rapidly winds up the rope until the slingful of boxes swings over the deck, when it is seized by brawny arms and guided over the hatchway, when, obedient to the signal, "Let go!" the engineer permits his drum to fly back, and the burden drops like a shot to the tune of "Stand from under!" Then the tackle is quickly unhooked, an empty sling sent up, and then the boxes are rapidly stowed away, their number having been recorded by the shipping clerk in his memorandum book.

The object to be attained—the absolute necessity—in stowing is to present all jostling between articles of the cargo, and the boxes of oil are crowded in sideway, any way to hold them tightly together, every crevice being filled with wooden wedges, so that there shall not be the least movement. By this time the men above have filled another sling, the whistle sounds again, the tackle creaks, the "yo-he-ey, oh—stand from un-n-der!" is heard, and down comes another dozen cases to help fill the belly of the insatiate monster. When all the boxes are in the hold, the officer in charge of the ship fills out the form of a receipt called a "bill of lading." This is sent to the office of the owners of the oil, and if found correct, several copies are signed by the captain—one for himself, kept by the ship's owners, another for the shipper, and a third, at least, to be sent to the consignees in Valparaiso as a guide to their part of the transaction, for the freightage is paid ordinarily upon delivery of the consignment rather than in advance.

OTHER MERCHANDISE.

The process above described is substantially that used in loading whatever be the merchandise shipped. The main feature—staging across the decks, bread gangplanks hung over the ship's side to prevent marring her paint, complicated block tackle and steam engine to wind it or or horse power to walk away with it, men to manage the great weight swung about so easily by the tackle—these are always present, and only the details vary. If barrels or the cylindrical iron cases in which caustic soda and other chemicals are packed are to be lifted there are attached to the end of the hoisting rope two iron arms with curved ends, like half-closed fingers which clutch the chains; but often three or four barrels or a heavy hogshead of tobacco or sugar are put in a sling. Bales of cotton, rags, jute, matting, etc., are clutched on opposite sides by grappling hooks similar to those used in handling ice, which dig into their soft sides; but this will not do for bales of cloth, upon which you see printed the warning: "Use no hooks." Iron T rails are caught with clamps just in the middle, and, being thus balanced, are easily guided by one man, and foremost, through a little door in the side of the vessel, and landed on a hand truck, whence they are again swung to their resting place by tackle coming down through the hatchway. Railroad iron is much used for ballast in departing ships. It lies a dead weight, several layers deep, down in the bottom of the hold, and the floors of each of the lower decks are usually paved with a double layer of it, upon which the other cargo is laid. If the merchandise over it is light the rails are fastened down by cross ties of timber.

The ease with which exceedingly heavy bodies are handled by the stevedore's men is remarkable. The hatchways are often just large enough to let a package through, and frequently the space between decks is so circumscribed that the men have hardly room to move, yet by skillfully landing the hogshead, or boxed piano, or huge piece of machinery, as it is lowered to them by the tackle, by prying it up and twisting it over with iron bars, pulling it with cotton hooks and pushing it with brawny hands and shoulders, sitting down four or five in a row against a bulkhead and shoving with their feet, they slowly work the unwieldy mass into its corner and brace it firmly by wedges until its successor is placed.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Building the Merv Railway.

The Invalide Russe gives the following account of the construction of the last stage of the Merv railway: "Between Karybent and Merv the rails were laid to the extent of 119 versts in the space of thirty-six days, which, if Sundays and festivals are excluded become only thirty working days. To the 119 versts should be added seven versts of stations constructed during the same period, so that the total per diem was rather more than four versts, or nearly three English miles. The works were carried on in military fashion. Morning work began to the sound of the drum; the men proceeded to the line from their huts at a quick march, and the officers gave the signal for breaking off. The latter superintended the work on horseback. The soldiers worked with extraordinary emulation, and even the officers ate in haste and were scarcely absent from the line."—Boston Transcript.

COSMOPOLITAN ENGLAND.

A Glance at the Advertising Columns of the London Times—Mail Service.

England owns more ocean going tonnage than all the rest of the world, and her trade for foreign lands is more extensive than that of any other country. Her merchants and her ships are in all ports. The traders of London seem to have the most intimate connections with merchants in every quarter of the globe.

A glance at the general advertising columns of The London Times will give one a clear idea of the ramifications of horcommerce. Here one will see in a single page announcements of the sailing of ships of every class and bound about everywhere, and offerings of merchandise in any quantity and of all types, and the products of all lands. But a look at a few special advertisements will give one a clear idea of England's outlying business connections.

Here among the wants are calls for men to fill situations in all latitudes, and also notices of persons in need of places whose addresses range from the pole to the equator. In the "for sale" columns are offerings of coffee plantations in Ceylon, sugar estates in India and Cuba, chateaus in France and Spain, ranches and mines in the United States, baronial halls and deer forests in Scotland, iron mines in Russia and indigo fields in the east.

Just below an advertisement in this London paper of situations wanted of London footmen and coachmen I find this notice, which is from far Bengal:

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS stud groom, to take charge of the stables of a native chief in Bengal. Good character indispensable. Must be a good horseman and understand veterinary work. Age between 30 and 40. Unmarried preferred. For particulars apply to H. ST. JOHN SNELLING, Esq., Oriental club, Hanover square, W.

As incidental to the subject it is interesting to note that England's mail service, domestic or foreign, which is of the best character, gives every facility for postal communication between her home and distant people; and this postal interchange is rapidly on the increase. The annual growth of England's population is about 1 per cent. The increase in her correspondence has been going on within the last thirty years at about the rate of 6 per cent. Thirty years ago the average of letters to each person was fifteen, to-day forty-two—a larger average than that of any other country.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Palm Reading Nuisance.

Allow me space for a protest against the latest craze of society—amateur palmistry. The practice is as easy as table turning or working planchette, and therefore is spreading rapidly. A couple of hours' study of a shilling manual and a preliminary examination of two or three hands will provide the necessary smattering of knowledge.

You can hardly now find any social gathering, from a wedding breakfast to a picnic, at which some lady or gentleman does not profess the occult art or science, and as curiosity is quite as prevalent a social curse as ever it was, of course you have in your turn, to surrender your hand for investigation. Let me at once admit that the requisite manipulations of one's hand by a fair experimenter are not altogether unpleasant to the corpus vile, and one does not mind hearing a little harmless nonsense about "lines of life," "mounts of Jupiter and Mercury," "stars," "crosses" and the like; but I do not like to be told that my finger tips are "quarrelsome," and when the young lady gravely raises her eyes to mine and says, "You have twice betrayed a trusting heart, and once it was through avarice," I feel positively uncomfortable. Especially annoying is it to have one's wife come up just in time to hear, "From first to last your career has been, and will be, dominated by the influence of three women!" Worst of all, you are expected to admit that there may be something in all this, and that the sibyl has certainly made some startling hits. If you pooh-pooh it, every one at once concludes that you resent being told bitter home truths.

The palmist of the clubs has no redeeming features. His touch is unpleasant, and he does not strive to say what he can in your favor. On the contrary, I believe that, under cover of his pretended art, he delights in a disagreeable plainness of speech, for which under ordinary circumstances one would kick him. On the other hand, I have heard his butter some of my friends in a manner wholly contemptible.

Let me put this dilemma. If the palmist can read my history and character upon my hand, he ought to be bound by the secrecy of the confessional. If he cannot, he is a mere humbug.—Cor. London Standard.

Tuft Hunting Extraordinary.

Intelligence from Franzensbad says that female relic hunters fairly stormed and ransacked, in Hotel Huebner, the rooms which Prince Bismarck had occupied during his recent brief stay. The same apartments in which the iron chancellor had worked at the maintenance of the world's peace became the scene of a stand up fight among the fair intruders. Everything that the prince could possibly have touched was declared a good prize—paper clippings, quills, candle and cigar ends, toothpicks, pouchs and the primitive porcelain inkstand itself. Some of the most intrepid invaders are said to have penetrated into the sanctum and to have triumphantly carried off the soap, soap dishes, and glasses of the washstand, and one in particular, an unmentionable piece of furniture, which a jeweler was ordered to cover with gold wire.—Paris American Register.

Proportions of the Canning Business.

The preservation of fish, vegetables and fruits by the canning process, known as hermetical sealing, is by no means a new idea of recent years, but to such tremendous proportions has the canning process reached that it is now a separate industry and thousands receive employment in the various canneries which are distributed throughout the eastern and western states of the Union. It is said that the canning of goods as a business was commenced in the United States during the Mexican war, and during the rebellion it rapidly developed into a leading industry.

To-day the different articles that are preserved in this way are almost innumerable, and in addition to fish, fruits and vegetables there are poultry, meats, chowder, soups, plum puddings, hash, baked beans, sauces, etc.; and as the prejudice against them, arising from fear of poisoning, has been entirely overcome by the extreme care exercised in the canneries, powerfully influenced, no doubt, by the stringent laws that have been made, the consumption of canned goods is now simply enormous. There are hundreds of packers distributed all over the country, and there is a very great variation in the quality of the goods packed.—Chicago Tribune.

News Agency of No-Man's-Land.

No matter what any one may do he can never run down one of these reports of the night. They come as regular as the epidemics of wind, fire, ocean disasters, and the seizure of American boats in Canadian waters. But from where is never discovered. There must be a no-man's land "somewhere in desolate wind-swept space," in which there abides a spectral news agent, who, with a ghostly chatter of teeth and a hollow laugh, claps his bones together as he fixes up one of these weird creations and starts it on a trip around the world.—Chicago Herald.

Women at the Theatres.

A bright actress says that she hates matinees because "women audiences are like a sea of posts." They eat bon bons, seem to regard the actresses as inferior creatures, and act as though the lightest commendation in the nature of applause would be a serious breach of propriety. It is unnecessary to say the actress was talking of provincial matinees. There is never a lack of appreciative applause in New York.—Chicago Herald.

Prince Carl, of Sweden, is such a beauty that his photograph is found on every toilet article used by Stockholm women.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.
janes D&W

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN.
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
DeCosmos' block, Government street. Dealer in Eastern Cheese, Butter, Ham, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal. Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. sep30

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M. Office—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. H. ROBELEE,
CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR.
Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT

E. H. FISHER,
ARCHITECT,
Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box ——

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. R. E. Ross of Government & Fort Sts., Gordon Hall, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
MERCHANTS.
H. C. BEETON & Co.,
36 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON, E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON.
GROCER,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lm'td.)
ROME INDUSTRY.
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call. 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,
TRUCK AND DRAYMAN.
Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A PAYING BUSINESS
In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july16

MEDICAL.

MRS. MCGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diplomas and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gosnell's grocerystore. may13

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
C. D. M. EBERTS,
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. W. J. TAYLOR.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent,
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan8 1y

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province.
P. O. 493 YATES STREET. feb4ly

BROWN'S
Climax Washing Powder.
Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer's Agent. corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov6

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56 Sooke District, thence due north 60 chains, thence due west 40 chains, thence due south 160 chains to N. E. corner of Section 52, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.
Victoria, B. C. 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 1aw-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situate at Elk Bay, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at M. King's N. W. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 60 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.
Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 1aw 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land situated on Bowen Island, commencing at the northeast corner of J. Ker's claim; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

HERBERT A. HARRISON.
Feb. 25th, 1887. feb26 1aw 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres or lands, situate at Wellbore Channel, near Thurlow and Hardwicke Islands, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing from post near beach, about half mile north of Darcy Point. Thence running north eighty (80) chains. Thence east eighty (80) chains. Thence south eighty (80) chains. Thence west eighty (80) chains to place of commencement.

T. D. JONES.
Nanaimo, Feb. 12, 1887. Feb18-law-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake five miles north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. KING.
Victoria, B. C. Jan. 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at G. McAllister's N. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Wm. LEWIS.
Victoria, B. C. 22 Jany 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows: Commencing at Wm. Lewis' S. E. corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.
Victoria, B. C. Jany 22nd 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioners of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at A. MacPherson's S. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. KING.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan. 1887. jan26-1a-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46 Sooke District, thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 53, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.
Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 1aw tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.
Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 1aw tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at a stake one mile north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

G. L. HILL.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 1aw2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, as follows: Commencing at S. Cliffe's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JAS. GRAHAM.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jan26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake three miles north of Daisy Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

A. MACPHERSON.
Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake three miles north of Daisy Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

S. CLIFFE.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate at Otter Cove, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at a stake on Otter Cove; thence west 60 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 100 chains to coast line; thence north along coast line to point of commencement.

A. H. JOHNSTON.
Nana'mo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 1aw 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at the N. W. corner of G. L. Hill's claim; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. McALLISTER.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 1aw 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 1280 acres of land at Menzies Bay Sayward District described as follows:

The north east corner post is situated on the north bank of Salmon river, running into Menzies Bay, distance about two miles miles south west from aforesaid Menzies Bay; thence running south 80 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.
H. PRIEST E. C.
Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 24, 1887. jan 26-law2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at J. King's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

ROBT. GRAHAM.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law-2m

C. CLUSHMAN,
Carriage Painter & Furniture Varnisher.
HAS THE ONLY VARNISH ROOM IN THE city. The best facilities for doing first-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. CLUSHMAN,
feb24 1m Corner Fort and Blanchard Sts.

Portland Advertisem'ts.

Dr. SPINNEY
Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

OREGON MILLING CO.'S
Royal Flour.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.
Sold by all leading Grocers.
JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair: 1882, 1883, 1884. | Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour
FULL ROLLER PROCESS
Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.
ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.
The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.
Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.
PORTLAND AGENT:
ALEX. GRANT,
8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.
TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.
ISAAC LANNING & CO.
aug 14tf Proprietors.

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT,
Sure Cure for Diseases
Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too Frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.
Pads—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting). Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.
"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their simple cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.
LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.
Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with
LOST MANHOOD,
Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Nominal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive sear. ling treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.
Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Funeral Director
and Embalmer.
Langley Street, Victoria.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
The Great English Medicine.
PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

Lulu Island.
Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.
FARMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.
See Band bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.
BAND BROS. Victoria, B. C.
feb 14-D&W tf

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.
Shortest, Quickest,
AND IN EVERY RESPECT,
THE BEST ROUTE,
TO
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.
Daily Solid Through Trains
FROM
VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.
LOWEST RATES.
Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Pullman—dining car every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.
When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.
Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.
For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.
G. A. CARLETON, D. R. MUNRO,
Freight Agent. Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN,
District Freight and Passenger Agent.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	7:45 a.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leave Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:20 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	11:10 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office.
Government street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.
(LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE NO. 6
Taking effect March 20, 1887.
Burrard Inlet Route.
VICTORIA TO
Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.
Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.
Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.
New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA
For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
Plumper Pass
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.
Leaves New Westminster for Victoria.
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Tuesday, at 4 a.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass,
Thursday at 7 o'clock.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.
G. A. CARLETON, JOHN IRVING,
GEN. AGENT. MANAGER.
March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.
WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for
AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE
THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer
ALAMEDA,
April 8 ..... at 2 p. m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
FOR HONOLULU.
The magnificent steamer "Australia," March 29.
For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California. nov28

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.
COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for
..ongkong via Yokohama,
City of New York ..... March 24
For New York via Panama,
Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.
aug 4 San Francisco.

Kings Head Beer Hall,
JOHNSON STREET
THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and racks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.
DOERING AND WHITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

Notices.

Municipal Notice.

Hackmen, Expressmen and Draymen are hereby notified to obtain their Licences at the City Hall forthwith, or they will be proceeded against under the Bylaw.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.
CITY HALL, 9th February, 1887. jan5

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot No. 1234 and part of Lot No. 211 Victoria City.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATES of Title of William Reid, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned property, bearing date respectively the 3rd day of March, 1864, and the 22nd day of May,

The Hudson's Bay Company

ARE NOW SELLING FOR DELIVERY EX "VIOLA":

BRANDIES in Bulk--Bessiere's, Central Vineyard, United Vineyard, and Hennessy's.
Do, **Case**--Hennessy's, Martell's, Barnett's, Dubois and Bellot's.
GENEVA--DeKuyper's in hhds, quarter casks, red and green cases.
GIN, OLD TOM--Boord & Co.'s
RUM--Demerara and Jamaica, in quarter-casks, puncheons and cases.
WHISKY in Bulk--Islay, Loch Katrine, Campbeltown & Dunville's.
Do. **Cases**--Burke's, Dunville's, Jamieson's & Innishowen.
WINES--A full supply of Ports and Sherries from the most eminent shippers.
STOUT--Guinness' in stone and glass quarts and pints, bottled by the best firms.

Sole Agents for the "DUKE'S CAMEO" Cigarettes, and Lemp's Celebrated Lager Beer.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 18, 1887.

BIRTH.

STRONACH.—In this city to-day the wife of A. V. Stronach of twins—boy and girl.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Benefit for the crew of the wrecked Rustler to-night at the Concordia.

—The finest line of boots and shoes in B. C. just arrived at Geo. H. Maynard's.*

—The specials sent to Vancouver, will return to-night.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

—Just imported, METT WORST or METT SAUSAGE, at JULIUS BARRAN'S, Yates street. *

—A full line of Burt's fine shoes just arrived at Geo. H. Maynard's Fort street, sole agent. *

—DOMINION, MASON, and HAMLIN and ESTEY ORGANS for sale at M. W. WAITT & Co's Music Store.

—Italian Chime, after five months' sojourn in foreign lands, returned to the city this morning, and will remain until next fall.

—A valuable double-barrel shot gun has been lost. The finder will receive a reward of $5 by leaving it at Gowen & Sons' Brewery, Yates street.

—Go to the ALBION MARBLE WORKS for monuments and grave stones at reasonable prices, Gordon street, in rear of Windsor Hotel. J. FISHER, proprietor. *

—Four car loads of sheep hides were shipped from this city last Monday and Tuesday for dealers and tanners in Oregon.

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts. *

—Two trains reached Portland from the east on Tuesday, having 150 emigrants and 65 first-class passengers on board.

—The North Pacific's consignees today: Fell & Co, H B Co, S J Pitts, Hastings Mill, H Mansell, J Weiler, Langley & Co, W Eckert, W J McDonald, Albion Iron Works.

—Mr. J. F. T. Mitchell, of Seattle, has undertaken a contract to build a tow boat for Messrs. Kyle & Leamy of Vancouver. She will be 80 feet long and of considerable power.

—The Seattle *Press* says that the B. B. R. & N. Co., mean to have its terminals at Bellingham Bay and Seattle, and are anxious that all the world should know this.

—Mr. J. M. Buckley, assistant superintendent of the Northern Pacific, has notified all its agents that the recent obstructions have been removed, and that the line is clear from end to end.

—Supt. Devoe, of Port Townsend, has received from Washington specifications for the first story of the custom house, but as yet he has received no instructions.

—A report comes from Vancouver that a great many men there are out of employment. The Knights of Labor there have warned their co-laborers abroad to keep away from that city.

—The schooner Orion left San Francisco a few days ago for Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with boilers, steam engine and a complete outfit for a new cannery to be started at that point.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The Eliza Anderson, which is now plying between Port Madison and Seattle broke her cross head last Wednesday. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the city of Quincy and brought to Seattle.

—Mr. Peter Kirke, of England, for self and association has purchased a coal mine in the Green River district near Seattle for $28,000. The coal from the mine is reported to be excellent for smelting or gas purposes.

—Larry Kelly, well known in this city, is said to be carrying on a contraband trade between B. C. and the Sound ports. It will be remembered that he was convicted at Tacoma last June, and sent to jail three months for the same offense.

—Two car loads of whiskey and wine reached this city a few days ago from Toronto in two days less than regular schedule time and yesterday a car load of nails from Montreal came through on time. These shipments were via the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific.

—The Hon. I. S. Kalloch, general superintendent of the B. B. and B. C. Railway, has returned to Whatcom from San Francisco, whither he had been on a financial mission in connection with the above railway project. He reports that no difficulty will be experienced in floating the scheme.

—M. W. Waitt & Co. have the largest and best assorted stock of musical instruments and merchandise ever imported into the city. Pianos and organs of the best makes always on hand. The latest sheet music and music books kept and constantly arriving. Call and examine. H. KNEY, Manager. *

—The Pacific Coast and the American and Canadian transcontinental railways are not the sole possessors of snow blockade pic-nics. Dispatches from Venice, Italy, of the 16th announce that railway traffic there was completely suspended; that the depth of snow was five feet. Nine barges, loaded with iron, sank in the Grand Canal during the snow storm.

—Mr. C. H. Prescott, the popular, able energetic manager of the O. R. & N. Co., has resigned his position. He is only serving now until a successor is appointed. It is said he will reside permanently in Portland and is about to embark in a leading enterprise in that city. Mr. Prescott's friends—and they are numerous—will be pleased to learn that the move is likely to be a great financial benefit to him.

—Several car loads of eastern freight that had been detained at some of the interior stations on the C. P. R., reached the city to-day by the Yosemite.

—On Wednesday night last the Maple Leaf Club held a most enjoyable hop in Prof. Oliver's dancing academy, Denny's Hall. About forty couples paid tribute at Terpsichore's shrine until after midnight.

—A pleasant surprise party was tendered to Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Tierney, at their commodious residence, Cormorant street, last night. A large number of young folks tripped the light fantastic till an early hour this morning.

—There will be a paper chase to-morrow afternoon, weather permitting, leaving electric light post at the head of Fort street at 2:30. It is to be hoped that those wishing a little healthy exercise will not miss this excellent opportunity.

—The militia meeting last night, held in the City Hall, was not very largely attended, Mr. E. Crow Baker being the only public man present. Col. Wolfenden acted as chairman and Mr. Ross Munro as secretary. Addresses were delivered by some of the gentlemen present, urging the co-operation of the business men with the movement.

—It is officially announced that Capt. Ingalls, formerly of the steamer Orizaba, has gone to Port Townsend to take command of the steamer Idaho, bound for Sitka, Alaska. Capt. Carroll, of the latter vessel, goes to Portland to take command of the steamer Olympian, which is being prepared there for summer excursions to Alaska.

—The Blaine (W. T.) *Journal* of last week says: This section is beginning to enjoy something of an immigration boom. Within the past ten days all the vacant houses and extra rooms in Blaine, up California Creek and about Custer have been engaged by men who came in advance for families that will arrive in the near future. Seven or eight families will probably come on the Evangel next week from Seattle, and probably half as many more from Port Moody.

—A very distressing casualty occurred to the family of Mr. Coyle, of the Upper Cascade, Oregon, a few evenings since. The family were partaking of supper when a blast in an excavation near by was fired. A piece of the rock was driven through the window, striking Mr. Coyle's little daughter, Teresa, aged 3 years and 6 months old, on the head, killing her instantly. She was a very promising child. The feelings of the grief-stricken parents can be imagined better than described.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Connor, of Seattle, came to Victoria a few days since, with the view of having an operation performed on Mrs. O'Connor, for the removal of an internal tumor. It was a case of certain death had an operation not been attempted. Yesterday a number of physicians performed the operation on Mrs. O'Connor, in St. Joseph's Hospital. The tumors were removed but the patient's condition being in a very weak state she did not rally thereafter and passed peacefully away. Her remains were taken across the Sound this morning by her bereaved husband. Their home was at White River, not far from Seattle. The deceased was an amiable, highly esteemed lady, aged 32 years. She leaves no family behind her.

The "Puzzling Problem."

An esteemed correspondent furnishes THE TIMES the following calculation, which we recommend the Hon. Provincial Secretary to peruse:

Assuming that the Provincial Secretary can invest his sinking fund at 4 per cent per annum interest to be compounded yearly, he will have to place to that account yearly the sum of $17,830 (and some few cents) to liquidate the loan, and will have to pay yearly for interest the sum of $50,000, thus making a total to be paid annually:

Sinking fund account	$17,830
Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent	50,000
Total annual cost to the province of $1,000,000 loan	$67,830

The Gold House.

We direct the attention of those of our citizens visiting Vancouver to the Gold House, which, under its new management, has obtained a reputation second to none as a first-class hotel. This favorite hotel is situated on Water street, facing the harbor, and is in such a favorable position that a view of the Inlet can be obtained from any room in the house. The rooms are handsomely furnished, ensuring to guests every comfort of a home in their own apartments. The business of this house is increasing rapidly.

The Sardonyx.

This fine steamer was to-day purchased by the C. P. N. Co., and now forms one of the fleet of that company. It is intended to overhaul and refit her before being placed in the service of her new owners. She will be run in connection with the railway service, her field in all probability being the Vancouver-Victoria route. The figures paid are said to be considered satisfactory to her late owners as well as to the purchasers. THE TIMES congratulates the C. P. N. Co. on the addition of so handsome a vessel to their fine fleet.

Relief for the Wrecked Sealers.

At the Concordia an entertainment will be given on Friday night, March 18th, for the relief of the shipwrecked crew of the sealer Rustler, recently wrecked on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Besides an excellent olio by the Concordia company, the amateurs of H. M. S. Cormorant will produce the beautiful drama, "Word of Honor," with a full cast. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Performance begins 8 o'clock sharp.

They are Coming.

The Princess Louise left Port Moody at 3 p. m. to-day having the mail bags referred to elsewhere on board. There is no through train yet from the east, excepting the mail special.

AT HALF-PRICE.

DIARIES FOR 1887.

Ladies' Pocket Diaries.
Gents' " "
Office Diaries.
Office Diaries with Custom's Tariff.
All at half price—first them while they are going.

B. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIRTIETH DAY.

The speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

Prayers by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITION.

Mr. Orr presented a petition from the settlers of Matsqui.

Hon. Mr. Orr presented a petiton from the residents of New Westminster district in reference to liquor licenses and also one from the same in reference to amendments to the municipalities act, 1881.

RETURN.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a return of lots sold other than those sold in Granville townsite.

SUPPLY.

Hon. J. Robson concluded the debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Bole in regard to the canvassing of supporters of the government on the estimates, he defended the practice which was universal. The executive desired the advice of their supporters in respect to the requirements of these districts, and the practice was not only constitutional but unavoidable. The charge that the government had bribed the electors with appropriations was untrue. The government had not attempted to punish any district because of the conduct of any member in the House. He disputed the statement that no compromise had been offered by the railway company in the matter of right of way, and said he was prepared to prove that the company had agreed to an arrangement for settlement that would involve the payment of $75,000. The charges made by former speakers in respect to the condition of the Ashcroft bridge, and the inadequacy of the amount in the estimates for New Westminster district were briefly alluded to. In the four years of the former government, $28,904 were appropriated for that district, whereas during the present administration $266,205 was granted in the same time. In regard to the Kootenay and Cassiar elections, the act had been strictly complied with, the dates for the nomination and polling being left blank for the returning officers to fill up. If the time fixed for the return was too short it was the duty of the returning officer to make a special return. The ballot box did not reach McDame Creek in time, it was true, and scarcely reached Lakelse in time, which might have been the fault of the returning officer. The charge that bribery had been used in the New Westminster and Lillooet districts was the emanation of diseased minds, and he repudiated the accusation with scorn and contempt that even one of the 420 electors, the majority of the total vote polled, had been bought by him during the late election. Dealing with the Vancouver affair, he said he was prepared to take his share of the responsibility for that measure and stand or fall with the government. As one of the owners of the Brighouse estate he admitted that he had signed the contract to clear the land at $150 an acre, without stipulating that Chinese should not be employed. In the hurry of the moment he had signed the contract thoughtlessly, never dreaming that Chinese would be employed. On the financial question, he said there would be $517,000 of a deficit on the 30th June, 1888, unless it was wiped out with money secured by the loan. The scheme proposed by Mr. Anderson, to float the million dollar loan at home, was a good one if it could be carried out. But it was tried in 1877 and failed, although the bonds bore six per cent interest.

The motion to go into supply was then carried. Mr. Turner in the chair.

On the first item, interest on public debt $70,050, Mr. Grant said it showed that the hon. the Provincial Secretary was totally unfit for the position. He had told the House the other day that the net average charge upon the province for a loan of one million at 30 years, bearing 5 per cent, would be $17,629. This was utter and complete nonsense, and it was extraordinary that a gentleman filling the position of a finance minister would make a statement of that kind. The House ought to be ashamed of a minister who would commit himself to such an assertion. He gave the member for Nanaimo and the Attorney-General, who had endorsed the remark, credit for more accurate financial knowledge. No doubt they had been told by the Finance Minister that the statement was correct and they foolishly believed it. It was an evidence of the grossest incompetency upon the part of the minister, and showed to the House and the country his utter unfitness for the position.

Hon. J. Robson explained that he had said that $17,629 would pay the loan and $68,000 the interest. (No, no.)

The House continued in committee during the afternoon and passed a large number of items in the estimates, upon which there was very little discussion.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.)

The case brought by Captain McKeil, of the sealing schooner Mary Taylor, against ten of the boat-pullers and steerers for refusing duty, also cross charges against the captain for assault, and Neil Morrison, one of the seal hunters, for pointing a loaded gun, were heard. On 4th March, some of the schooner's boats were out pulling from 12 noon to 8 p. m., the thick weather preventing them from seeing the schooner. On arriving on board an altercation took place during which the captain struck one of the men over the eye with a paddle. The men complained that the forecastle leaked very badly, and refused to continue work until repaired. On 5th March, the captain fastened the men down in the forecastle and put them on bread and water until reaching Victoria. The charges against the captain and Morrison were dismissed. The Judge considered the men had been punished enough by the captain and by being compelled to live in a wet forecastle and the captain refusing to act at his suggestion, by authorizing the charge, he gave the men 14 days' imprisonment to commence from 5th March without hard labor. Mr. Walls for the prosecution. Mr. Fell for the sailors.

Peter Anderson charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses, was discharged.

Ah Song, for being in unlawful possession of offensive weapons, was fined $20 or one month.

PERSONALS

Hon. Mr. Smithe was feeling much better yesterday and was resting easily.

Hon. Robert Beaven was not in his accustomed place in the Assembly yesterday afternoon or evening. The hon. gentleman caught a severe cold from the effects of which he is suffering.

Mr. J. Sayward and wife, were passengers yesterday from Southern California. They arrived home by way of the Sound.

Ald. D. Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, is in the city. He returns in the morning.

Passengers by the North Pacific today: J L Beckwith, J Griffith, M H Anderson and wife, Miss Barron, R Roberts, T Bellen, G Connell, C Larch, Mrs Frazer, Mrs S Jones, Miss Jones, J P McCardy, G Paine, M V Brown, J G Bigham, A Wintrode.

Incoming Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Passengers on the Geo. W. Elder for Victoria, which sailed to-day are: G Constine, Peter Birrell, Miss H Jellerson, J Moore, W H Quinn, Miss Fowler, A McIntosh, Mrs Loring, C N Emerson, P Barkley, W H Brown, Jno Irwin, Mrs Dassonville, W D Atkinson.

Closing Out Sale

THE STOCK OF THE

QUEEN BOOT & SHOE STORE

Will be Sold for the next Four Weeks

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION,

TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

fe'19 1m

Political Notes.

The contest in Vancouver District is becoming warmer as the day for polling approaches. From all sections of the district the reports are extremely favorable to the election of Mr. Gordon. People are satisfied that he is a painstaking honest representative and are to renew their confidence in him. Mr. Planta will poll a considerable vote. He is being strongly backed by Mr. Dunsmuir, who is bringing all the influence he can to bear against Mr. Gordon for his opposition to the Settlement Bill. Mr. Bunster went North on this morning's train to work in favor of Mr. Planta. Mr. Gordon is fighting the battle single handed and in a manly, plucky fashion.

A press despatch from Cariboo gives a partial return of the election held there. With nine polling places to hear from, Mr. Reid had a majority of 42 over his opponent Mr. Ferguson. The vote polled was a light one and so far as heard from is as follows:

Clinton—Reid, 29; Ferguson, 8; Soda Creek—Reid, 8; Ferguson 2; Quesnelle—Reid, 21; Ferguson, 2; Stanley—Reid, 7; Ferguson, 7; Barkerville—Reid, 32; Ferguson, 36.

An Ottawa dispatch of the 16th states that the recount in the Haldimand election shows that Dr. Montague, the Conservative, had the majority vote, and that he consequently is elected over Mr. Coulter, who was elected last September, but had had not taken his seat in the Commons. The report adds that *the government's prospects are very bright!* If the government's statement is correct that already it has a majority of forty, why this sentence? None knows it better than Sir John himself that his position is in great jeopardy. But the "boy's" courage must be kept up at any cost, or sacrifice.

GENERAL BOULANGER has given an unintentional object lesson in the power of his new explosive. To kill six and wound eleven men is an exploit which shows that melinite is dangerous to those who handle it, however it may be to the enemy. One of the principal advantages claimed for the new compound was its comparative safety. It was supposed to be a model article, which would not only decline to explode in the wrong place, but which would blow up with great deliberation in the right one. It was asserted that a melinite shell, on striking the hostile works, would not burst instantly, but would wait until it was in a position to do the most damage. This may all be true, but we shall need some more experiments. The disaster at Belfort was said to be due to the fact that the shells were overheated. When shells are to be charged with a substance having twenty times the power of gunpowder, one would think that inventive genius might devise some method of loading them without heating.

Alfred Dubois, who killed George Blethen at Susanville, Lassen county, was discharged on preliminary examination. It was evidently a case of self-defense.

J. M. Webster, who lived near Greenville, Plumas county, was caught by a falling shed one day recently, and being unable to extricate himself he was frozen to death.

The habeas corpus in the case of Colter, the alleged hay-fork swindler, was decided against him at Sacramento and he was remanded to the Yolo County Jail to await trial.

A farmer at Ritsville, sunk a well recently, but instead of striking water he found an immense underground cavity, from which a stiff breeze continually blows, accompanied with a noise like the humming of telegraph wires.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

STEAM TO ALBERNI.

THE STEAMER "WOODSIDE"

Will sail for the above ports

On Thursday, the 24th inst.,

From the C. P. N. Co.'s wharf, carrying freight and passengers, and should inducements offer will run regularly twice a month.

App y to Capt. Trenchard on board, or H. SAUNDERS, Johnson Street.

mar18 6t

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED).

ASSESSMENT No. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 6th day of April, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Dated 17th March, 1887. mar.8 td

NEW TO-DAY.

An Exceptionally Large Assortment of

TRUNKS AND VALISES

NOW OPENING AT THE

GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE,

YATES STREET.

mar16

FOR SALE,

And now on view over J. H. Baker's Bon Marche, next to Colonist building, Government st.,

Statues and Statuettes,

By the Celebrated Firm of

BRUCIANNI & CO.,

Formatori and Modellers to the British Museum and Royal Academy of Arts, London, Eng.

Anatomical Statue of Man.
Do. do. Horse.
Bust of Voltaire.
Bust of Venus de Milo.
Bust of Homer.
Bust of Laughing Fawn.
Head of Julius Cæsar.
Figure of a Lion.
Groups of Fruits.
Heads of Goat, Lion, Cow, Ram and Horse.
Foot of Farnese Hercules.
Four sections of David's face.
Section of Frieze Erectheum.
Small Acanthus scroll.
Rosette from the Capitol.
Capitol from the Temple Church.
Section of the Madeleine Pilaster.
Egg Plant, portion of the Great Gates.
Six small Crucifixes.

mar16 12m DANIELL & CO.

Flour, Butter, Cheese.

The undersigned have on sale:

Ogilvie's Patent & Strong Bakers' Flour.
Saanich Extra Family Flour.
Saanich Bran.
Eastern Butter and Cheese, and all kinds of Produce.

AGENTS for the Oxford Soap Works.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
YATES STREET.
mar9 1m

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,
P. LEECH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents,

to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

March 19, - - Mexico.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 5 p. m. on Friday, 18th March.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents,
Wharf Street, Victoria. mar15

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBscribers will be held on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. at the City Hall to receive the report of the Board of Directors for the past year and elect Directors for the present year.

WM. M. CRUDDLY,
Hon. Sec'y.

Victoria, B. C., 16th March, 1887. mar17

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes,	*Crockery,*	*Cutlery,*	*Preserving Jars,*
Dry Goods,	*Glassware,*	*Agate Ware,*	*Nickle & Plated*
Clothing,	*Garden Tools,*	*Tin Ware,*	*Ware,*
Toys,	*Fancy Goods,*	*Wooden Ware,*	*Mirrors.*

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb23 12m

THIRTEEN CASES

BURT'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.

--ALSO,--

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street,

SOLE AGENT.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An Inspection of our Stock is solicited.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Terms Cash.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

WE WANT

To Catch Your Eye!

And bring to your notice our Splendid Stock of

PANTS

ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

500 PAIRS TO CHOOSE FROM.

MECHANICS'

CLOTHING STORE,

48 JOHNSON STREET.

mar14

Potatoes, Oats, Hay

AND BRAN.

50 tons Choice Table Potatoes.
70 tons of Bright Clean Oats, a splendid lot.
Upland Hay, a superior article
Chop Feed, Bran, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT THE

OLD FEED STORE,

S. CLAY'S,

Corner of Douglas & Johnson Sts.

mar16 1m

If you want to replace the Plants lost last Winter, send to me.

10 House Plants, by Mail, $1.
10 Hardy Plants, do., $1.
25 packets Flower Seeds, $1.

I have the most complete stock of

Flowering & Ornamental Plants

IN THE PROVINCE.

FORGET-ME-NOT!

G. A. McTAVISH,
Seed-grower and Florist, North Saanich.
Catalogues may be obtained from my Agents, Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Yates st. mar16tm

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

feb 19

White Shirts,

COLLARS & CUFFS

We are just in receipt of a Full Line of the above mentioned Goods from the best Manufacturers in Troy.

A Good White Shirt for - - - $0 75
Heavy Shirt, Linen Bosom, reinforced with Cuffs, for - - $1 00
Fine Shirt, with small Cuffs, for - - $1 25
The Best Shirt in the Town for - - $1 75

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

Wm. O'Reilly,

MANAGER.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

mar15 DdW tm

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. HALLANDBAKE,
R. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar14

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 37
WHOLE Number 141

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—It is an old adage that if you have a bill to pay at Easter, you'll find Lent very short.

—A Squamish Indian woman has paid in fines for herself and brother over $140 for drunks. And still some people think the Indian cannot be civilized.

—The Moodyville sawmill company is taxed to its utmost at present, getting out lumber for the three ships now loading at the company's wharf.

—The panther shot by Mr. John Weir, at Metchosin, last week, is generally considered the largest ever brought to the city, its weight being 136 pounds.

—A flat-bottomed boat will be built on the head waters of the Yukon by the Messrs. Moore, who have taken tools up on the Idaho for the work.

—Mr. Orr in his speech last night made some remarkably happy and clever hits. To Mr. Dunsmuir's many other titles Mr. Orr added that of Vancouver's Mikado and Hon. John Robson his Pooh-bah.

—Geo. Ross, a young man engaged as an operator in the C. P. R. telegraph office at New Westminster showed signs of insanity last week and was removed to the asylum.

—Funds are being raised by a number of gentlemen to defray the expenses of holding a public meeting protesting against the "Enclosed Lands Trespass Act, 1887," Mr. Anderson's pet bill.

—Onderdonk, the builder of the B. C. section of the C. P. R., is now negotiating with the city of Galveston, Texas, for the improvement of that harbor at a cost of $500,000.

—The revenue collected by the provincial government from the New Westminster District for the half year ending December 31st, 1886, was $24,847.74. This is the largest amount collected from any district in the province.

—Vancouver has another paper—the *Chestnut*. It is an outgrowth of the occupation of the city by the government specials, and the squibs are specially directed against the three graces, Royeroft, Higgins and Robson.

—The steamship Geo. W. Elder on her last trip up had amongst her cargo 1187 cases of tinplate in transit to Alaska for the coming canning season, and 280 centals of beans for St. Paul, Minn., via the C. P. R.

—St. Patrick's Day was quietly observed to day by the sons of Erin. Shamrock and green ribbons were displayed by a few. Religious services were held in the St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral, View street, at 8 and 10:30 this morning.

—A man with a strong Teutonic accent was run into gaol to-day by Sergt. Sheppard, charged with "beating" a meal at Joe Levy's restaurant. The prisoner would not give his name. He will be prosecuted under the vagrant act.

—The Bell telephone patent has been held by the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, to be invalid and void. This involves a heavy loss to the company who bought out the patent for the Dominion who it is believed will lose several millions by the minister's decision.

—On Saturday a construction train got off the track a short distance west of the Mission. There was a stump in a cut on the road, and it threw the locomotive, tender and two flat cars off. The locomotive and tender were considerably damaged.

—The New Westminster woollen mill is not yet in operation. All the machinery, necessary to commence operations is in its place, with the exception of the engine and boilers, which are being purchased in the east. Everything is being pushed forward to have the mill in operation by the 1st of May.

—Competition between *The Leisure Hour* and *The Girls' Own Paper*, both edited by the pupils of the High School, is interesting and keen, but the fair ones so far are conceded to be masters of the boys in their composition and wit. The boys have met a foe worthy of their steel, but don't get discouraged boys.

—At the Cosmopolitan, Vancouver, on Monday, a baker named Wright, and the manager named Cohen, had a dispute, which resulted in blows. Cohen struck Wright over the eye with a tumbler, inflicting a severe gash, and then Wright pummelled Cohen. A doctor dressed the wounds and a truce has been proclaimed.

—Much indignation is expressed by a great number of sportsmen regarding the bill of Mr. Anderson's, M.P.P. for Saanich, cited as the "Enclosed Lands Trespass Act, 1887." A petition against the bill is talked of by those who consider it an absurd measure and one which should not be allowed to pass.

—A petition praying that a fine of $10 per day be enforced against all transient traders who sell goods in broken packages, is being circulated among Vancouver merchants. The *News* says this action has been caused by a few Victoria wholesale men, who sell to people out of the trade and therefore should be taxed for that privilege.

—Last week at Fidalgo Island a young man by the name of Blood committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He had been for some time paying attention to a young lady, the daughter of an old gentleman in whose employ he had formerly been, and it is supposed that his addresses had not been received with favor. He selected a place about 100 yards from the house of his lady love, where he successfully accomplished his purpose. He was about 25 or 30 years of age.

—When the vote on Mr. Orr's motion, re Vancouver was being taken in the Assembly last, tight spectators in the gallery observed Mr. Theo. Davie tugging away at Mr. John, to keep him from rising in favor of the motion to restore the terminal city its proper functions. He succeeded for Mr. John voted with the majority—as he always does, be it right or wrong. Mr. Dunsmuir grabbed his colleague from the black diamond city by the arm and shouted, "sit doon, ye haverin' loddie! We'll teach thae Vancouverites a thin' or twa afore we're thro' wi' them." Mr. Thompson accordingly sat down.

—In answer to those parties who left a wager to be decided by THE TIMES, whether Victoria had a larger population in 1858-59 than at any other time, we would say that authorities differ on the subject. Several gentlemen who were here in '58 and '59 claim that no more than 10,000 people were here at that period, whilst some claim there were 15,000. The city at present contains more souls than the former number, but not as many as the latter. We would advise those who made the wager to draw it, as in the absence of authentic statistics the matter cannot be settled to the satisfaction of both.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement. *

Shot the Cars.

On more than one occasion THE TIMES has referred to the fact that there are far too many dogs in the city; that they are allowed to roam at large without any restriction or license being placed upon their owners; the dogs themselves without a collar or check by which their owners, in the event of the brutes committing damage, could be recognized. On Monday last, about noon, Mr. J. S. Shopland, Foul Bay, shot no less than five of these curs whilst in the act of worrying his sheep, which were all imported from Ontario about a year ago at great expense. The band of dogs when first observed by Mr. Shopland numbered about a dozen. The first dog shot by him had killed and was engaged in tearing to pieces one of his best ewes, heavy with lamb. On killing this brute he shot at another, but only wounded it. No sooner was it wounded than it made for Mr. Shopland, who, however, was too quick for it. The other dogs were in different parts of the field endeavoring to throw the victims selected. One valuable ewe for which $50 was offered a few days ago, is so fearfully lacerated and torn that it is doubtful if it will recover. This creature is also heavy in lamb. Mr. Shopland's weapon was an ordinary shot gun. Had he been possessed of a breech loader the whole band of curs would have been despatched. On his return from the house with more ammunition it was found that the surviving ones took warning by the fate of their fellows in the crime and fled. This is not the first instance in which flocks of sheep near the city have been damaged. The owners of these curs are responsible for any injury inflicted by them. Mr. Shopland will employ a detective to find out the owners of the dogs shot by him and will at once institute proceedings for the recovery of damages sustained by him. This is a step in the right direction. Those who are tormented with noisy or ferocious dogs should see that the nuisance is removed either by shooting them, or otherwise. Victoria has no use for a litter of the curs that now infest our streets.

To Enter Portland.

It is now a foregone conclusion that the Northern Pacific will build a direct line into Portland, instead of having to reach the Webfoot metropolis via the Cascade-Tacoma division. The *Oregonian* says that the plan now suggested by Northern Pacific men of covering the obstructions at The Dalles and the Cascades by a long portage on the north bank of the Columbia, is about the shrewdest railroad scheme yet proposed in the Northwest. As a means of cutting the Oregon Railway & Navigation at comparatively small expense, it would be a masterly stroke. Two millions of dollars spent here could dictate terms to the forty-three millions invested in the O. R. & N. True, a portage road as proposed would not directly affect all the freight of the Columbia basin, since the places of production are oftener than otherwise remote from the river, but it would command all the Snake river business, all the Yakima business, all the wool and grain freights which originate at Arlington, The Dalles and other river points. The proposed portage road would make the river a direct competitor for about one-third of the grain and nearly all the wool of the basin. A local road from Snake river through the Palouse country; another from the Columbia through the Walla Walla valley, and a third into the heart of Umatilla county would practically parallel the line of the O. R. & N. Rarely has a railroad such an opportunity to cut into the business of its rival.

The Geo. W. Elder Libeled.

The Tacoma *News* of the 11th inst. says the longshoremen, Wm. Lodge who fell through an open hatchway on the steamship Geo. W. Elder while she was unloading freight at Tacoma on the morning of January 25th, of this year, and sustained severe injuries from which he has since been confined to a hospital in Seattle, filed yesterday in the district court in that city a libel against said steamship tackle, apparel and furniture, for $500. In his libel he alleges that the accident to him was the result of no negligence or carelessness on his part, but the direct result of gross carelessness and negligence on the part of the officers and servants of the steamship. The libel was served on the captain during the afternoon, and bonds were furnished in time for the steamer to sail at the advertised time.

Martial Law Continues.

The government has refused to discontinue martial law at Vancouver. Last night, in the House, Mr. Orr asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the "act for the preservation of the peace" at Vancouver, which was refused by a vote of 9 in favor to 12 against. The eight members of the opposition and Mr. Anderson composed the nine who were in favor of repealing the obnoxious law. Hon. J. Robson, who represents Vancouver, voted to keep the city under martial law during the pleasure of the government, for the bill will now remain on the statute books until next session, and may be enforced at the pleasure of the government. The citizens of Vancouver are invited to watch the squirmings of the *Negro* and the *Herald* by-and-by, when they are supporting Honest John.

For San Francisco.

Spring is now at hand; summer will soon follow. Realizing these facts Mrs. Whitlaw, milliner, Fort street, has decided to visit the San Francisco warehouses to purchase a stock of goods adapted for the trade, embracing the latest designs in all the leading novelties of the day. With that object in view she will leave for the Bay City next Saturday by the Mexico, returning either by the next or following steamer with one of the most complete stocks, in her line, ever imported into Victoria. Ladies desiring the latest fashions, designs and styles should not forget this.

Nobody Wanted Them.

"Royalty's refuse" consisting of a little silverware, an antediluvian gun, three common fishing rods and four fox hounds, all the property of Governor Cornwall, were offered for sale to-day at auction. The silverware fetched fair figures; the gun $35; the fishing rods $4.50 each; but the dogs, notwithstanding their lineage to the Duke of Beaufort's kennels, failed to command a bid, and for not less than $20 were they to be sold. They were accordingly taken home again after being criticized by the crowd in attendance.

Arrested.

H. Klingel, who has been confined in gaol for two months, was liberated on Sunday last. The following day he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Jone Langley and is now held to satisfy a judgment for $244 obtained against him by a butcher firm of this city.

A Puzzling Problem.

Mathematicians and experts at figures in the city have been solving the problem propounded by the Hon. John Robson in his budget speech last Monday. The hon. gentleman said that it was the intention to borrow one million dollars for a period of thirty years. That this loan would bear interest at five per cent. (payable half yearly no doubt.) That it would cost the province exactly $17,629 a year during the whole term. He admitted that the statement would seem to many to be paradoxical; nevertheless it was true, and the result allowed by investing the sinking fund at 4 per cent. Previous to saying this he stated that it was true the charge for the loan in the first instance would be $68,000, but the result just named by him had been arrived at by careful computation. Several have sent us memoranda of the calculations made by them. Not one of these will bear the Finance Minister out in his assertion. One has calculated the problem very carefully, and asserts that $17,629 appropriated yearly as a sinking fund and interest thereon compounded half-yearly at 4 per cent. will amount to $1,035,565.86 in thirty years. The loan on the other hand, with principal and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will amount to $2,500,000. Another works the problem out in this way:

To Loan	$1,000,000	
To Interest	1,500,000	
		$2,500,000
By sinking fund	$ 528,870	
By sinking fund invested at 4 per cent.	499,294	
Balance, being actual cost of loan	$1,471,736	
		$2,500,000
Amount required to be provided annually for 30 years as a sinking fund	$17,629	
Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent.	50,000	
	$67,629	

These calculations bear out the contentions of the opposition that the Finance Minister was entirely at sea and astray in his calculations. The matter is a serious one and should not be passed over lightly by any member of the Assembly. Messrs. Turner and Prior are business men and should be able to either endorse or disprove the ambitions of their leader. As to Mr. Allen solving a problem of this kind, as well put the fifth proposition in Euclid before him. Mr. Martin has ventured to discuss the budget speech, but he left the cost of the loan severely alone. We shall see what the occupants of the Treasury benches yet to be heard from have to say on the subject. Meantime, let such as profess a knowledge of financing make an effort at a solution of the problem, that $1,000,000 can be borrowed at 5 per cent., and that $17,629 invested as a sinking fund at 4 per cent. will liquidate both principal and interest in thirty years.

The Mails.

Our business men are now becoming restive and uneasy about their mail matter. The east bound mails for three weeks have accumulated in the Victoria office. There are bags stored away here for safe keeping from all parts of the province west of the blockade. It is understood that some disposition of this accumulation will be made either to-night or to-morrow. Many are already sending their mail matter abroad by attaching an American as well as a Canadian postage stamp to letters, papers and packages. These are dispatched via the Sound or San Francisco. The authorities here expect definite instructions from Ottawa to-day or to-morrow. The situation undoubtedly is becoming annoying. No Eastern Canadian, American or English mails have reached the Victoria office since the 28th Feb., the latest eastern dates being those of the 21st of that month. So that there is now due the accumulated mail matter of seventeen days from Montreal, Toronto and other eastern points, to say nothing of the foreign mails. About a week ago the Board of Trade telegraphed on the subject, but as yet the Ottawa officials have treated the message with silence. An avenue has been open all along and no such delay as we are now experiencing should have taken place. A solution of the difficulty must be made, and that at once. Patience, in this instance, has ceased to be a virtue. We want our mail service to be regular. Come or go by what route they may is a matter of indifference with many. There is no certainty that frequent interruptions may not occur ere we have seen the last of the "beautiful" snow. We believe the C. P. R. officials are putting forth almost superhuman efforts to remove the blockade, but against the elements, and the terrible country, for railroading, traversed by the road in the mountains, their efforts at best must be weak.

Itching for Notoriety.

The junior member for Esquimalt, the representative of an absent voting power, in the Assembly, as elsewhere is extremly anxious to become notorious in some way. First he thought that by giving his undivided attention to the water closets and cesspools of the Legislative Assembly that fame then would be certain to crown his massive brow. But beyond making himself appear ridiculous he accomplished nothing in that peculiar line. Other attempts proved equally abortive. His latest achievement is a notice given that he will move in committee that the name of the City of Vancouver be changed to that of Granville. He insulted the people of that young, but vigorous, city by stating that the best thing to be said of it was it's name. He had to drag the presence of ladies in some gallery into the subject to make his remarks stronger. He deprecated in strong terms so much of Vancouver as we had on this coast. There was altogether too much of Vancouver. We trust the members of the House will sit severely upon the bumptious junior for Esquimalt, who has never let an opportunity pass in which he could give the terminal city a thrust. One would suppose that already Vancouver had been afflicted with more than its fair share of tribulations without fresh ones being sprung upon it. The residents of that city are naturally indignant at these repeated blows at its stability and prosperity. Fame, however, the would-be hero must have—no matter at whose expense, or the injury inflicted or interest sacrificed. The editor and proprietor of the *Colonist* is a versatile genius and the Vancouverites will yet find this out.

AT HALF-PRICE.

DIARIES FOR 1887.

Ladies' Pocket Diaries.
Gents' " "
Office Diaries.
Office Diaries with Customs Tariff.
All at half price—Get them while they are going.

B. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Of the Province of British Columbia for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

Following are the principal items of expenditure in the estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1888, showing district and locality in which it is proposed to make said expenditure:

PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, $70,050; sinking fund, 30,843; premium and exchange, 350; discount and commission 800. Total, $102,043.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (salaries)—Supreme court, $2,760; sheriffs, 2,000; county court, 960; police and gaols, Victoria, 8,272; do, Esquimalt, 840; do, New Westminster, 9,232; do, New Westminster district, 1,740; Kootenay district, 9,040; Cariboo district, 5,784; Cassiar district, 2,760; Yale and Lytton, 3,000; Kamloops, 2,460; Okanagan, 2,460; Similkameen, 2,000; Nanaimo, 6,660; Cowichan; 720; Comox, 720; Lillooet district, 4,200. Total, $63,148.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (salaries)—Lieut.-Governor's office, $1,500; provincial secretary and minister of mines, 13,990; treasury, 8,400; lands and works department, 9,840; attorney general, 5,040; land registry office, 9,105; legislation, 1,450; registration of voters, 525; asylum for the insane, 9,400; revenue services, 2,220; assay offices, 2,700; temporary departmental assistance, 2,000. Total, $66,170.

LEGISLATION—Indemnity to members, $10,800; mileage, 3,000; registration of voters, 50; expenses of elections, 500; contingent fund, telegrams, etc., 450; journals and statutes, binding, 1,000. Total, $15,800.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (maintenance)—Printing office, Victoria, $2,600; assay offices, 750; asylum for the insane, New Westminster, 7,650. Total, $10,400.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES—Hospital, Victoria, $5,000; hospital, New Westminster, 3,500; hospital, Cariboo, 4,000; hospital, Nanaimo, 3,000; hospital, Kamloops, 2,500; hospital, Vancouver, 2,000; hospital allowance, Cassiar, 250; in aid of destitute poor and sick, 750; in aid of resident physician at Clinton, 750. Total, $21,750.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (other than salaries)—Summoning and paying jurors and witnesses, $10,000; prosecution and interpreters, 2,500; expenses of inquests, 1,000; criminal punishments, 500; rewards, 1,000; keep of prisoners, 12,000; rents, 500; special constables, 9,000; transport of prisoners and constables, 7,000; miscellaneous, 1,500. Total, $45,000.

EDUCATION—Victoria City district, $19,140; Victoria district, 6,080; Esquimalt district, 2,920; Cowichan, 7,220; Nanaimo district, 12,340; Comox, 2,560; New Westminster city district, 5,610; New Westminster district 18,640; Hope-Yale district, 14,035; Lillooet district, 3,820; Cariboo, 3,300; Kootenay, 1,520. Total, $121,695.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Repairs to government buildings: Victoria, $1,000; New Westminster, 100; Nanaimo, 100; Yale district, 200; Lillooet, 100; Cariboo, including Richfield gaol fence, 250; Kootenay, 1,000; asylum for the insane, 100; gaol at Victoria, 100; New Westminster, 100; Nanaimo, 250; gaol at Kamloops (construction) 5,000; lock-up at Spallumcheen, 500; hospital, Cariboo, 500; law courts, Victoria (construction), 15,000; court house, Nanaimo, 5,000; furniture for government offices, 800; improvement of government reserves, 500; insurance of government buildings, 2,700; public schools, Victoria (repairs), 1,000; do furniture, 300; do construction (ward, including site), 2,500; do Nanaimo (addition and furniture), 1,850; do Tolmie (construction and furniture), 1,000; do East Wellington, 650; do Kensington, 700; do Donald, 1,000; do York (Sumas), construction, 600; do Aldergrove, construction (re-vote), 600; do Kamloops (addition), 600; do Centreville (addition), 400; do. Cache Creek (repairs), 300; do. Vancouver (furniture), 500; do. Maple Bay (repairs, fencing, etc.), 200; do. throughout the province (sundry repairs, etc.), 1000. Total $47,100.

ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—Victoria district, $8500; Esquimalt district, 6000; Victoria and Esquimalt districts, (bridge repairs), 500; do. (rock crusher, engine and drills), 3500; Cowichan district, 8000; Victoria and Nanaimo Trunk road, 1500; Salt Spring Islands and Islands at Plumper Pass, 1750; Nanaimo district, 8090; Alberni, 2500; Alberni-Nanaimo road, 1000; Comox district, (including Qualicum road) 3500; New Westminster district, 15,000; municipalities in New Westminster district, 6000; Cowichan municipality, 1000; trunk road, New Westminster to Yale, 1000; Yale district, 24,000; Yale district, Thompson river bridge at Kamloops, 5000; Lillooet district, 5000; Lillooet district, Fraser river bridge at Lillooet, 17,000; Cariboo district, 7000; Cariboo district, Hixon Creek Sleigh road, 6000; Cassiar district, 1000; Kootenay district, 17,000; Main Trunk road, 25,000; repairs to trail, Skeena Forks to Germansen Creek, 150; Lillooet ferry, (subsidy) 750; Soda Creek ferry, 200; colonization roads, Vancouver Island, 5000. Total, $180,850.

SURVEYS—Throughout the province, $8,000; railway exploration surveys, 6,000; exploratory surveys, 2,500. Total, $16,500.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—Fire department, Nanaimo, $500; New Westminster, 500; Vancouver, 500; Barkerville, 500; Quesnelle, 250; Kamloops, 250; reporting judges' decisions, 250; agricultural societies, 750; British Columbia agricultural association, in aid of a provincial exhibition, 1,000; in aid of building of building for provincial agricultural exhibition at Chilliwhack, 500; printing, paper and binding 1,000 copies consolidated statutes, 2,500; in aid of prospecting and explorations, 2,000; destruction of wolves and panthers, 100; transport and accommodation of geological collection, 250; museum, 2,000; in aid of militia, 600. Total, $31,950.

IMMIGRATION—Immigration agent at New Westminster, 12 months to 30th June, 1888, at $100 per month, $1,200; office contingencies, including postage, 200; London office contingencies, 500; Edinburgh contingencies, 250; miscellaneous, 2,000; female immigration (assisted), 1,000. Total, $5,150.

To Chinamen.

It is reported that a number of the lots at English Bay, sold at auction to-day by the government, were purchased by Chinese. After the Vancouver outrage we are prepared to believe that our paternal government are ready on every occasion to assist their Chinese friends.

Treasurer Ross has delivered his budget speech in the Ontario Assembly. The receipts for 1886 were $3,148,660, and expenditures $3,181,709. The estimated receipts for 1887 are $2,788,125, and expenditures $2,890,708. The provincial assets are placed at $7,054,456, and liabilities at $374,117, leaving a surplus of $6,680,339.

FROM THE INTERIOR CAPITAL.

Happenings in and About Kamloops—The Blockade.

[From our own Correspondent.]

KAMLOOPS, March 12.—Spring's advance agent, the Chinook wind, struck Kamloops something like two weeks ago, and in less than three days there was no snow remaining except in patches. Probably, at no time in its history has Kamloops come so near being washed out than during the continuance of this wind. A hundred streamlets gurgled where water never ran before, and for the first time since my acquaintance with the town was the slush and mud too thick for comfort. Then the wind changed and it froze again, not with the intenseness of before, but with a severity nevertheless that made the roads hummocky, and suggesting a late spring. However, the wind changed again, another Chinook came on, and the effect is to dry up the mud, and to impart to the atmosphere the balmyness of spring.

Nor is the Chinook a purely local affair; swooping through the Selkirks snow slides innumerable have resulted. I understand, although the account probably is exaggerated, that from Revelstoke to Donald the railway track is from 4 to 20 feet under the snow. At all events there have been no trains for two weeks, a circumstance strongly corroborative of a snow blockade of unusual magnitude. Bets are offered, and no takers, that schedule time will not be re-established before the 1st of May. This condition of affairs is to be deplored, and the railway people have no one to blame but themselves. Of the tremendous and ever recurring snow slides peculiar to the region between Revelstoke and Rogers' Pass they were fully informed. Mr. Marcus Smith, a well known engineer, pronounced the route impracticable, and declared, furthermore, that the distance saved was only nominal, because of heavy grades and sharp curvatures. It was claimed that the Rogers Pass route was eighty odd miles shorter than that of the Yellowhead Pass. Mr. Smith, if my recollection serves me, claims that the actual distance saved is only 45 miles, and taking into consideration the heavy grades, the windings, and the snow slides, there is practically no saving at all.

As an illustration of what a snow slide can do, an avalanche descended from Mount Carroll, crossed the canyon, rushed up the opposite mountain, and catching a snow plow with two engines attached knocked the former into smithereens and killed six men. Suppose a passenger train had happened along about that time?

Aside from the injury to the company, consequent to the blockade, Kamloops is being seriously affected. There are no mails, and large consignments of goods for Kamloops merchants are being delayed. What if a snow slide should strike a freight train? The "mills of the gods grind slowly," and when I think of the opposition to the Rogers' Pass route, made by experienced engineers, and the sublime disregard of the syndicate to this opposition, I am satisfied that the then opponents of the route feel that the snow blockade is nothing more nor less than just retribution.

Reverting to local matters, stock raisers are heavy losers this winter. A month of cold is a long time for stock to suffer. Two months of cold passes endurance, and especially when feed is scarce. Two months of cold is quite sufficient to kill wild-fed stock if it is not warmly sheltered, and it is in this respect that our stock raisers are delinquent. This is the situation in a nut shell, and stock men are paying dearly for it. 'Tis idle to attempt to estimate losses, for losses will continue for months to come. Approximately large bands will lose one-half their number, while in small bands the loss will be comparatively light. Probably the province will be a million dollars poorer this spring than it was last fall.

Of the elections I have very little to say. Mr. Mara's election by acclamation shows that party lines are not strongly defined in the Yale district, and that the politicians thereof have not very exalted opinions of themselves. Mr. Mara has now a broad political field before him; and what is better, he is unhampered by pledges, nor solicitous of the good will of a minority. Going to Ottawa, under such circumstances, and at a time when the affairs of the Dominion demand wise and considerate legislation, the opportunity is afforded him to make or unmake himself forever.

Since I am on political topics, what, may I ask, is the animus of our law-makers assembled in Victoria? Is there nothing for them to do but wrangle over the Island railway curves and good Dunsmuir? One would suppose that Dunsmuir was as crooked as his railway. We want some legislating done for this vicinity. We want a bridge across the South Thompson, nor would it be a bad idea either, for the government to offer a bonus to demonstrate the feasibility of artesian wells for irrigation purposes. Railways are excellent things, but one of the functions of this present legislature is the stimulation of agriculture, and failing in this respect, it probably will never have another opportunity.

The C. P. R. paymaster is in Revelstoke, with snowslides east of him and slides west of him. His advent in Kamloops is not expected before July. There are thirty or more east bound passengers stopping in Kamloops at the expense of the C. P. R. The Grand Pacific is reaping the benefit. Mr. Clapperton, of Nicola, who is on his way to England, is one of the snow bound passengers of the C. P. R. Mr. C. seriously contemplates patronizing the N. P., provided he can get away before the "Retaliation" Act is put in force.

Mr. Geo. Tunstall, formerly government agent of this place, but now a functionary of Granite Creek and Nicola, is sojourning for a few days in town. Mr. Tunstall, or the Judge, as he is now called, still preserves the even tenor of his way, and like the majority of those who have ever lived in Kamloops, wishes he was back again.

Three churches representing the English, Presbyterian and Catholic religious element of this place, are to be built this summer, with parsonages to match. Since these buildings are to be erected on the new town site it would appear that churchmen have more faith in the locality than business men.

The Kamloops minstrels have given three successful shows at the Arlington Hall. The singing was excellent, Mr. Whitbeck being the leading vocalist, and ably seconded by Messrs. Astin and McMillian. The jokes perpetrated were not wholly of antediluvian origin. "Major Gassaway" and "Slim" must be credited with a tithe of originality. The Major as Bones seems at last to have found his proper level. I can cheerfully recommend him as an "End man." IRVING.

FROM CARIBOO.

Interesting Gossipy Notes From Barkerville—Mining and Political.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BARKERVILLE, Feb. 28.—This winter has been an unusually severe one, more snow having fallen and cold experienced, than for years; so says that venerable antiquary, "the oldest inhabitant." The roads have been blocked and the mails had to be brought in on snow-shoes. The heaviest storm of the season is now on and the silent crystals are covering everything, and again rendering the roads impassable. The mail is now overdue, and no word of its having reached Stanley. Mr. Joe St. Laurent, with a number of teams, broke the road from Quesnelle to Stanley, and Mr. Moffat has a contract to keep open the last fourteen miles. Jack Frost made a rather serious attack for ten or twelve days at the beginning of this month. The thermometer ranged from 30° to 40° below zero almost continuously.

One of the events prognosticating the course of the future was the leaving in January of Messrs. Wilson and McLeod for the North, where they were prospecting last fall. They will cache their provisions, and expect that about three trips with their dog sledges will get in their supplies. Others are to follow; but it will be very difficult for any one to get over the eighty or ninety miles after the snow begins to melt, unless a trail is opened.

Prof. Bell, the first harbinger of the Cariboo Railway, arrived in January, and with indefatigable perseverance continued his observations and left for the lower country in very rough weather. He reports a good route from Kamloops to the 100-mile post, on the Cariboo road, and keeping mostly in the grazing and mineral region.

It is reported that Mr. Harper is making preparations to open out extensively in the spring, in the Horse Fly country. Mining, lumber, mill and mining machinery are to be put up and this hitherto much neglected district will be made to yield some of its dormant wealth.

Mr. James Reid, ex M. P., who is here on a political tour is about to erect a grist and saw mill at Mouth of Quesnelle, and has already a considerable quantity of wheat in store. The mill will probably be in operation by July.

The Island Mountain mine, under the superintendence of Mr. Sam. Walker, is taking out quartz. The upper tunnel, now in about 420 feet, has come to a cross vein, thought to be the bonanza crossing the other at an acute angle, and assaying high, the loose sulphurets at this point assaying $252 to the ton; the quartz assaying $56. A visit to the above mine in company with Messrs. Bowron, Rogers and Nason enabled the writer to obtain specimens of the rock, which will be forwarded to the Provincial Museum, so as to enable the public to see the kind of mineral existing here.

The B. C. shaft is progressing; plenty of good-looking rock in sight. The contractors, Messrs. Dow and Sincock, have now to timber, the foot wall going off at a pitch that renders timbering necessary for safety.

A political meeting was called by Mr. J. Reid, and as Mr. Ferguson was a candidate, he also was requested to give his views. Mr. Reid's exposition of the past, and his views of the future, appeared, by the applause, to be satisfactory to the audience. A novel feature in these meetings is the presence of ladies, a feature I would recommend to the Victorians for adoption—if they can find a hall large enough for both sexes. The ladies might at least be spectators, and hearers of the wise things said by our law-makers and candidates for political honors. They might thereby be encouraged to take a greater interest in questions outside of the household. That women should be classed with idiots, as a voting power, seems to be a relic of barbarism which should, in all haste, be obliterated from our statutes. VIDEO.

The Sumas Dyking Act.

In answer to Vidix THE TIMES has to state that the Act of 1878 is repealed in part only. The following clauses explain the Act, which received its third reading during the present session:

1. So much of the "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," as refers to or affects lands other than the lands within townships 13 and 16, in New Westminster district, and other than those portions of townships 14 and 17 in the said district as are south of the Fraser river, is hereby repealed.

2. Nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or affect any Crown grants which have been issued in respect of any of the land in the said "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," referred to.

3. This Act shall not come into force until a day to be named by a proclamation of the Lieut.-Governor and published the *B. C. Gazette*.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

English Bay Land Sale.

The sale of government lots at English Bay by Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co. to-day, was slimly attended. Seventy-two lots in all were disposed of at prices ranging from $25 to $150 each. The total amount realized was $5,497.50. Messrs. D. R. Harris and Mr. Jacoby were the principal purchasers. The anticipations of Hon. John Robson that this land would realize for the government thousands of dollars per acre, have been far from realized. So much for Honest John's prophetic buncombe. The hon. gentleman can now, with perfect safety, be voted a false prophet, without honor or fame for truthfulness in his own country.

For the East.

Senator McInnes leaves for the East to-morrow morning via the Sound and the Northern Pacific Railway. Parliament is summoned for the 19th of April, and the Senator wishes to be present at the opening.

Mr. H. Smith, of the wholesale firm of Messrs. Smith & Fudger, Toronto, returns to the Queen City to-morrow. He goes via the Northern Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Grand Trunk.

Vancouver District Election.

The election for the above electoral district takes place next Wednesday, the 23d inst. The candidates before the electors are Messrs. D. W. Gordon, the late representative, and Mr. J. P. Planta. THE TIMES has already stated its views in regard to these gentlemen, both of whom are professed Conservatives. Mr. Gordon has faithfully and well, according to his lights, represented the district for the past four and a half years. He has been specially zealous in his efforts in behalf of the farmers and settlers within the jurisdiction of his district. In point of loyalty and fidelity to Sir John Macdonald, and his government, none could be more so than was Mr. Gordon. None of the British Columbia delegation were so active and alive to the wants of the Province as was Mr. Gordon. He has made for himself a fair record. We have been unable to discover any cogent reason for opposing so faithful and honest a representative as Mr. Gordon proved himself to be. He is now thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of legislation at Ottawa and can accomplish far more for his district than can an untried man. Had Mr. Gordon quietly acquiesced in the Settlement Bill arrangement it is possible there would be no opposition to him to-day. He did not do so, hence the fight he has to make for his seat. Following is a list of the polling sub-divisions in the district and the returning officers: No. 1—Nanaimo Court House, S. Gough; 2—Nanaimo City Hall, W. K. Leighton; 3—Old (Boy's) School House, T. D. Jones; 4—Munro's Hall, South Wellington, C. W. North; 5—Wellington School House, J. W. Stirtan; 6—North Cedar School House, M. Manson; 7—Gabriola School House, D. S. R. Roberts; 8—Alberni School House, J. C. Mollet; 9—Comox Central School House, G. F. Drabble; 10—Denman Island School House, R. Swan; 11—Somenos School House, H. O. Welburn; 12—Lock-up, Cowichan wharf, H. Fry; 13—Vesuvius School House, J. P. Booth; 14—Burgoyne Bay School House, F. Foord; 15—Mayne Island School House, W. T. Collinson; 16—Saanich Agricultural Hall, S. Roberts; 17—Royal Oak School House, D. Johns; 18—Sooke School House, J. Muir.

Sudden Death of a Pioneer.

On Sunday afternoon, says the *Free Press*, Mr. George Montgomery died at the Nanaimo Hospital, within half an hour of his admission to that institution. Mr. Montgomery had been ailing for a few days, and on Sunday his friends had him taken to the hospital. He walked out of his store and stepped into the carriage, declining assistance. After sitting a few minutes in a chair at the hospital he complained of a burning sensation in his feet, when Dr. Davis prepared a mustard bath and placed his feet in it, which gave him great relief. The doctor went out of the ward to prepare some medicine, and the deceased, while talking to Messrs. J. Abrams and M. Bray, sank quietly into a stupor, from which all the efforts of the doctor, steward and friends could not rouse him, and he expired in a few minutes. Decease was very corpulent and it is thought that he died from an affection of the heart. He was 56 years of age, a native of Bruce County, Ontario, where he had two brothers and two sisters. The deceased has been in the fruit and grocery business in Nanaimo for several years, but he lost a large portion of his stock in the late fire that completely destroyed Akenhead's block of buildings. Before coming to this city the late Mr. Montgomery resided at Cariboo and is well known to many of the old Cariboo pioneers, who will learn of his sudden death with regret. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon.

From the Sunny South.

A friend in the city on Monday received a lengthy gossip letter from ex-Councillor Lipsett, who at the time of writing was residing in San Jose. Mr. Lipsett's many friends will be pleased to learn that his health is improving. He reports the climate and weather at San Jose as being delightful, everything betokening that spring is far advanced. The grass is green, fruit trees are in blossom, roses and shrubbery are budding, some of the earliest varieties being already in bloom. Mr. Lipsett states that the real estate boom in Los Angeles having spent itself has struck San Jose and that real estate transactions there are not only numerous but likewise involve heavy amounts. He instances many cases in which large advances have taken place. One gentleman, well known in Victoria, bought a piece of property four years ago for $2000 which he now holds at $7000. Already he has been offered the sum of $6000 for it, but declined the offer. It is situated on what is there known as the "Alameda," and contains about two acres. When he reached San Francisco Mr. Lipsett found the weather exceedingly disagreeable. He there contracted a fresh cold, but under the genial rays of a southern sun he is shaking off both the old and the new attacks. In 'Frisco he found many people enquiring about Vancouver. There it is believed the terminal city will be a large one and that in a short time.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 18, 1887.

THE "MIXER AND MUDDLER" AGAIN.

The *Colonist* is mistaken in its belief that THE TIMES has thrown up the sponge on the estimate question. Our assertions have not been successfully combatted by our contemporary. It could not do so, for the public accounts and the estimates speak for themselves. The items under their headings, in the receipts and expenditure, are given in detail. The government organ will find that it has the hugest contract on hand it ever tackled when it attempts to make these figures state other than the actual truth. There they are, silent but an eloquent rebuke to those who would wish to distort them. That our financial position is an appalling one every unbiased man will admit. British Columbia is rushing to financial bankruptcy as fast as it is possible to drive her. A deficit of over half a million has been admitted by the Hon. JOHN ROBSON. Those who are capable of forming an opinion, and judging accurately, place the pending deficit at figures far in excess of those named by the Treasurer. All this means increased taxation and rendering the country an undesirable one to live in. Well may the true friends of British Columbia exclaim, "God help our bleeding country!"

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

During the division that took place in the House last night on Mr. ORR asking leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to repeal an Act for the preservation of the peace within the municipal limits of the City of Vancouver,'" which was ultimately refused by a vote of 12 to 9, the independence and intelligence of the House was terribly shocked. On the first vote the senior member for Saanich (MR. JOHN) held up his hand to admit the bill; the junior member for Nanaimo (Mr. THOMPSON) also held up his hand to allow the bill to come before the House. But the senior member from Nanaimo district (King DUNSMUIR), who has a seat next to Mr. THOMPSON, peremptorily pulled his hand down. Verily the Dictator has a power in the legislature that is neither safe nor desirable in the interests of good government. In the case of Mr. JOHN, a few words from Mr. THEO. DAVIE convinced him that he had voted on the wrong side, proving that the mechanical majority which supports the present government is made to present its finger to Mr. Speaker whenever the string is pulled by the government's faithful henchmen.

Mr. SEMLIN's speech yesterday afternoon was one of the best delivered in the House this session. With quiet, but pointed, sarcasm he twitted the government with keeping the position of Finance Minister dangling before the eyes of their supporters, until the million dollar loan is sanctioned, knowing that to gratify one of the aspirants would be to disappoint half a dozen. The eagerness of the government to fill the vacancy when they seduced Mr. DUCK, and their apathy at the present time, when but two of the three ministers are able to discharge the duties of their offices, was forcibly contrasted. The only revenge the government supporters could take upon Mr. SEMLIN was to leave the House. "There's not to reason why; there's but to do and die—ignoble nineteen.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

In these fast-living modern days, remarks a contemporary, when we crowd as much into ten years as our fathers did into thirty, when poetry is in danger of being crowded into a corner by the curtest of bald prose, when the hard, the practical, and the matter-of-fact bear away the palm so frequently from the sentimental, the most of us are ready to acknowledge that half a century is a good long space of time measured by the duration of man's life on this earth, and worth making some little fuss about under certain circumstances. And so we celebrate jubilees of various kinds, whether of buildings or institutions, marriages, relationships or what not. And now the British Empire is on the eve of celebrating a jubilee, opportunities for doing the like of which there have been only three in the whole course of its long history. These opportunities were loyally improved by our forefathers. With what good reason may we, their descendants, emulate their example! For fifty years the Empire has been blessed by one of the best monarchs who ever sat on a throne. Her delight and glory have been to rule her people in the fear of God and by constitutional usage. It well becomes her subjects, therefore, to testify, and that right loyally, their gratitude to God for his kindness in having so long spared Queen VICTORIA to reign over them. All over Great Britain meetings are being held to discuss the forms which the celebration may most appropriately take. Naturally the decisions are very various. Many of them it is pleased to see, will combine practical charity with their exhibition of loyalty and gratitude. Thus, while one city will content itself with erecting a monument, another will found a hospital, a third will endow certain university scholarships, a fourth will provide dinners for the poor, others will erect fine halls to commemorate the happy event, and there is even one place—Stratford-upon-Avon of all others—which will show the practical bent of its enthusiasm by the purchase of a new fire engine.

It is true Victoria should be up and doing. Let this city consider in what worthy way, a way that will be practical, permanent and widely beneficial. She may celebrate our Queen's jubilee. We shall be pleased to have suggestions from correspondents, by way of short letters, on the subject It is not every day that we can indulge in the luxury of celebrating a Queen's jubilee. The occasion, therefore, should be made a joyous one.

A collision is reported to have taken place on the Northern Pacific railway east of Mandan, in Dakota, last week. No particulars, however, are yet to hand

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY SEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 15.

The speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m.

Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

REPORTS.

Mr. Allen presented a report from the committee appointed to inspect the new Victoria gaol which was found strictly clean and wholesome. Prisoners' meals cost 9 cents each, and there were 51 males and 7 females in gaol.

BALLOT ACT.

Mr. Higgins from the special committee to which the bill to amend the ballot act, 1877, was referred, presented a bill for consideration.

MINING LAWS.

Hon. Mr. Davie reported a draft of act to amend the mining act, 1884, which was read a first time.

SUPPLY.

Mr. Grant resumed the debate on the financial condition of the province. He said that the appropriation of the public moneys to the districts was unequal and unjust, and thought our whole financial arrangements should be readjusted. There was no doubt the government had discriminated against those districts which returned members opposed to them. Cassiar contributes more to the coffers of the province in an indirect way than other districts. For the year 1885, that district contributed in four articles—gold, fish, furs and oils—one-fifth of the total exportations of the province, and for last year its contribution was over $600,000. With a few trifling exceptions, that district, was entirely ignored by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Referring to the former loan he pointed out that it cost the province over $41,000 which had been disputed by the second member for Victoria. He called attention to the position on the order paper of his motion respecting the rights and liberties of British subjects in the waters of Behring Sea, and expressed the fear that it would not be reached before adjournment. An amendment had been moved to the preamble by Mr. Turner, which he would accept, as his only object was to serve the interests of those more immediately concerned. As indicating the unreliability and unfitness of the Finance Minister he compared his statements with those of the Hon. Mr. Duck in respect to the dry dock refund, and showed how irreconcilable the two assertions were. The Finance Minister had said that the whole annual charge to the province for a $500,000 loan would be $8,814, but he did not think there was another hon. member who would back up that statement. He defied any commercial man to prove to the satisfaction of the house how such a loan, at five per cent., could be floated at an annual charge of only $8000. Possibly the President of Council, (Mr. Dunsmuir) would explain by what system of hocus pocus this could be done. It would certainly be gratifying knowledge and he for one would be pleased to hear the explanation.

Mr. Semlin said it reflected most unfavorably upon the government supporters that they were unprepared to discuss the estimates, not one of them apparently being ready to take up the debate. He disputed the applicability of the Provincial Secretary similar in respect to farmers borrowing money, and pointed to the ruin wrought elsewhere by the facility given farmers to get into debt by borrowing from trust and loan companies. Considering the condition of the province, it would be inadvisable, he thought, to place the handling of a million or half a million of dollars in the government of the day. Although our revenues had increased, all our money had been expended and we were heavily in debt; there was no large public work to point to as a result of those extraordinary expenditures. The Finance Minister had referred to the large increase in the revenues, but he failed to point out that the increase was in the cities and not in the county, which did not help the tax paying ability of the province as a whole. Notwithstanding the enormous expenditure on the C. P. R., there was no city or settlement to point to as a result of the construction of that line, with the exception of Vancouver, which owed its origin to geographical considerations. Had that road been built by white labor instead of Chinese, the province would have been settled, villages and towns would have multiplied and the tax-paying power of our people would thereby have been largely increased. It was proposed to increase the burden of interest from $70,000 to $102,000, and it would not stop there. The loan would soon be spent, when another would be issued, thus increasing the debt. To-day one-fifth of our revenues went for interest, and the time was fast coming when the ministers would have to take an I. O. U. for their salaries. Alluding to the portfolio of finance, he reminded the House of the time when the government said, because of the increased business of the country, they required a fourth member in the cabinet, and came across the floor of the House and secured a gentleman opposed to them. But since the defeat of that gentleman the portfolio has been vacant, and the premier sick, and two men are now capable of carrying on the business of the country where four were required before. It seemed as though the government were keeping the position dangling before the eyes of their supporters until the loan bill was passed, as it would certainly prove a motive to several of them to vote straight. It was surely not impossible to find among the government supporters one capable of taking the position of Financial Minister. There was the senior member for Victoria District, who for two sessions has given a steady support to the government; his claims should be acknowledged and his services rewarded. But if the office was to go to the mainland, Yale would be considered honored by representation in the government, and as his hon. colleague, the junior member, (Mr. Martin) was an unflinching supporter, his faithful services ought to be taken into consideration. (Hear, hear.) The junior member for Lillooet had once said that his colleague's "abounding" fault was vaccillation, but should that hon. gentleman (Allen) be taken into the cabinet there would probably be less of the "abounding" fault in the government. Referring to the policy of bribery of districts, as practiced by the government, he called attention to the tactics adopted in Lillooet, where men were not allowed to work on the roads unless they were voters and they could not be discharged by the road superintendent without conferring with Messrs. Allen and Davie. After two years service, the government had no further use for the road superintendent, (Mr. Allen's son) and then there was war in Lillooet. (Laughter.) The two members, no colleagues, were then at daggers drawn—they did not mince matters. But time and political exigency has a soothing influence, and the young man was appointed as a mounted policeman in Cariboo. Possibly by this time he has learnt how to saddle a horse and to ride one. (Laughter.) The result was peace in Lillooet. The question was which of the two gentlemen—Davie or Allen—struck their colors. They now occupied seats side by side, and when one hand went up the other hand went up; and among the unflinching supporters of the government there was none so stalwart as the junior member for Lillooet." (Hear, hear, and applause.) He objected to the unfairness of the district appropriations, and showed that Yale contributed in one year more than the whole of Vancouver Island and received not more than Nanaimo in return. So long as there were such appropriations, sectionalism was bound to exist. Kootenay paid into the revenue $45,000; and received for roads and bridges only $17,000. It was unfair to take the money contributed by Kootenay and spend it on the electors of Nanaimo, and he would ask the member for Kootenay (Baker) to make a note of the point and explain it to his electors. The districts that pay the least are the districts that receive the most. If representation in the Cabinet secures justice to a district, he would advise one of his colleagues (Martin or Vernon) to insist upon his right to the vacant seat, and thus secure the rights of his district. The arrangement with the C. P. R. in respect to the extension to Vancouver was imperfect, and instead of taking a bond from the company the cash should have been required, when the company would speedily have come to terms with the private owners and have built the road. The member for Nanaimo had described the government as the best that ever was—he had secured legislation that had saved him hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Provincial Secretary said the same thing—he hopes to be enriched at Vancouver, where he has plenty of real estate. The late member for New Westminster city also said this was the best government that ever was—and he sold them axe-handles at $1.50. But they were not the only contractors who reaped advantages of that kind from the "best government that ever was." The contractors for the Ashcroft river bridge also benefitted financially from their dealings with the "best" government by failing to comply with the terms of their contract and neglecting to do the work according to the specifications. The government had entered into a contract with Mr. Baillie-Grohman, who had been promised large tracts of public lands for reclaiming Kootenay lands by building a canal. It was not known whether it was proposed to bring this matter before the House, and there was no other time to discuss it. The government in making such a contract were doing something they had no power to do. They must have known the legislation affecting canals and streams was *ultra vires* of this House, and if any bill was passed it would be disallowed by the Dominion government. Alluding to the dry dock refund question, he asserted that not one dollar of the $150,000 dry dock refund had been spent on the mainland, and not one dollar remained in the treasury. The solemn promise that $250,000 over ordinary expenditure would be spent on the mainland had been violated, owing no doubt to Messrs. Johns, Dingwall and Raybould, who brought pressure to bear on a weak and vacillating government, and frightened them from doing their duty. (Cheers.) So long as the present government hold power he could not vote to place one million dollars in their hands, and should a direct vote of want of confidence be proposed he would certainly give it his undivided support. He called the attention of the government to necessary improvements to roads and bridges in the Yale district, which would not settle up until roads were constructed through its rich pastoral and agricultural valleys, and particularized the work which he deemed essential and the duty of the government to construct.

At 5:15 the members on the government side had all vacated their seats and retired to the smoking room, when Mr. Grant called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present and the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The speaker took the chair at 7:45.

Mr. Semlin continued the debate condemning the members of the government for leaving the House when their irregularities and misdemeanors were being exposed. He read a list of the owners of the Brighouse Estate at Vancouver showing Mr. Robson to be one of them. Mr. Dunsmuir should insist upon Mr. Robson selling out his interest or discharging the Chinese employed there. He charged Mr. Vernon with having shirked the promises made to the electors of Yale that a full share of government expenditure should be given to that district. Mr. Vernon had told the electors that he would see to it that their claims were fully considered. Notwithstanding this fact he (Mr. Semlin) was disappointed to find that Yale district had not received any further consideration in the present estimates than in the past. The Attorney-General should inform the House what was the government's intention in regard to the vacant portfolio and also the necessity for the proposed loan.

Mr. Martin said the government had shown to Yale district all the consideration to which it was entitled. He defended the government's administration of affairs in that district, and denied that he was an aspirant for the position of Finance Minister.

Mr. Orr said the Provincial Secretary had made his budget speech but no information could be gleaned from it regarding the financial position of the country. A comparative statement of a most misleading character had been hawked around by members of the government just previous to the last election. This statement was prepared to show the increase of expenditure in the different districts, but did not show the increase of revenue and the fund of $380,000 stored away by a former government in the dry dock for the present government to draw upon. The Provincial Secretary said it was more advantageous to have an overdraft at the bank than to negotiate the loan authorized last session. No statement had been brought down showing the interest paid on overdrafts. The only policy the government had was to spend the money as long as the treasury was full, and when the treasury was empty come to the House with a loan bill to replenish it. The government had given a large parcel of land at Vancouver to the C. P. R. and had received for it nothing but worthless bonds. The Provincial Secretary had said we must prepare to receive a larger population during the ensuing year, but he hoped they would be better treated than the small band of Newfoundland fishermen, who settled on the North Arm, had been. The Provincial revenue tax for this year was estimated at $65,000. With an increased population the revenue from this source should be doubled, but the manner of collecting this tax was such that not more than half of it was collected and had not been since the present government had taken office. Mr. Martin said Yale district had got all its representatives asked for, but New Westminster district had not got one-third. The appropriation for New Westminster district was only $15,000, while Lillooet, for a bridge not required at all, got $17,000—increased by other appropriations to between $30,000 and $40,000. New Westminster district, for having dared to elect two representatives to oppose the government, was cut short with a shilling. The government had not informed the House what action they intended to take regarding Judge Henry's decision affecting the lands in the railway belt, nor did they indicate what was to be done with the Kootenay company. Notwithstanding the resolution passed in this House on March 3rd last year the government had not interfered to prevent the C. P. R. building a bridge across False Creek at Vancouver. The statements made by him regarding the election tactics of Mr. Robson had not been disproved, and in further support of his statements he read a resolution from the Municipal Council of Richmond, calling upon the Hon. John Robson to fulfill the promises made by him when canvassing that district. It was a dangerous thing to place in the hands of the government the power of expending a million of dollars.

Mr. Allan thought the government had done ample justice to the mainland and in the estimates now before the House a larger share of consideration was given it than was ever done by the Beaven government.

The Attorney General said the government proposed to borrow a million dollars, one half of which was to be expended in liquidating the present indebtedness of the government. It was not proposed to borrow the whole amount at once, but to borrow half a million dollars now and bind the lenders to advance the balance when called upon. He had good authority for the statement that $17,629 per annum would pay the interest on a thirty years basis. He claimed that the public accounts would show that the revenue had increased $100,000 per annum. The expenses of civil government had increased but this was necessitated by the expansion of the revenue. The policy of the government was one of public improvement and the demands of the country were such that it was necessary to borrow money in order to open it up. He defended the increase in the expenses of administration of justice, but claimed that this was owing in a great measure to the Sproule and Bull Dog Kelly cases. He thought no difficulty would be experienced in floating the proposed loan. The loan act passed last session would be repealed. He denied having offered the electors of Lillooet a bridge for their votes. He defended what had been called the vacillating policy of the government regarding the Vancouver disturbances.

Mr. Anderson did not object to borrowing money, but he did object to the manner in which it was intended to float the proposed loan. He thought it would be better to borrow the money at home and give our own people a chance to invest their savings at an additional one per cent interest.

Mr. Bole moved the adjournment of the debate. Carried.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Orr asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "an act to repeal an act for the preservation of the peace within the municipal limits of the city of Vancouver."

Leave refused.

Ayes.—Semlin, Beaven, Bole, Grant, Orr, McLeese, Stenhouse, Ladner, Anderson.

Noes.—John, Mason, Baker, Turner, Vernon, Allan, Dunsmuir, Thompson, Croft, T. Davie, Hon. Davie, Hon. John Robson.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved that the select committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the last general election for the city of Victoria be empowered to take further evidence, and to report to the House from time to time, as occasion may require.

Seconded by Mr. Grant and carried.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock Wednesday.

FOR AND AGAINST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

"And they Kissed the Lepers on Both Cheeks."
—Ouida.

SIR—Is the servile majority in the Assembly so infatuated with the mistaken idea of party; so besotted, as it were, with the illusion that in order to legislate there must needs be a "for and against;" that they agreed to any suggestion, and acquiesce in every motion, however outrageous, that owe their origin to the trio at present unfortunately called the executive of this Province? Is it that our city members have some private axe to grind? For instance, Turner to float a loan, Davie his pickings from the suit of the C. P. R., and Prior on his profits on hardware from some big contract in embryo, that these men sustain men who are committed to a systematic scheme of plunder? Let us hope not. How can we define party lines; what need of them in a poorly peopled Province like this? Then why does this majority follow so docilely these almost self-constituted leaders? Is it that the vagaries of a Smithe are so instructive; the low, cunning selfishness of a Robson so profitable, or the obliging timidity of a Davie so beneficial to the Province that these men, like hounds, follow them—

"Blindly and never depart?"

The scheme as propounded by the manager of our provincial funds, for a million dollar loan, would do discredit to a junior clerk in a banking house. Let a business man go and try to borrow money on such a tale as that unfolded to induce the House to sanction the loan, and he would be laughed at. I believe in a judicious expenditure of money to advance the interests of a new country; in works that, while they are beneficial to the whole province, will be, in a great measure, self supporting. But this thing of frittering away hundreds of thousands of dollars on roads and trails, that are the next year impassable, is not to be endured. It is the storekeepers and small property owners who must bear the brunt. I affirm that the men who sanction this continual borrowing are false to their trust. Why, sir, if this thing goes on, in a few years the whole revenue of the province will be hypothecated and we shall not be able to borrow a dollar. What cheek in these unbusinesslike incapables, after squandering a $300,000 loan to come with an empty purse and cajole the servile majority to entrust them with a million more! These men who have not shown ability sufficient to manage a common counting house, whose record justifies every thinking man in pronouncing them financial duffers, and miserable failures! Why, sir, there is not a business man in the province would trust these men to spend his money. Then, why, in common sense, should they be trusted with provincial funds to such a large amount? Are we Isaachars to patiently bear the burthen of an ass, so that these fellows may have the peckings with a little false glitter and eclat during the time of their drawing the country's wages. I say most emphatically we have borrowed quite enough for these men to handle. Let the members do their duty and sink for a time the bugbear of "for and against" and say no, gentlemen; no more loans.

JUSTUS.

The Foo Chow bank has failed. A protective policy could not save it.

The news from Europe give particulars of continued preparations for war on the continent.

European dispatches give further particulars of the alleged attempt at assassinating the Czar of Russia last Sunday. It is now reported that several persons were arrested as being implicated in the affair.

The severity of the winter in the timber country tributary to Ottawa has made it certain that prices will be higher this year than usual. The supply of logs will be limited and all the stock on hand has already been purchased. Other districts are similarly affected.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

His Attempted Assassination Confirmed--War Imminent.

The Suspected Assassins Arrested--The Deadly Explosives.

ROUGH PASSAGE.

LONDON, March 14.—The steamer Celtic, which arrived Saturday, reports that during the passage a huge sea burst into the smoking room and killed a passenger. Another sea wrecked the bridge and the second officer who was standing thereon was hurled to the deck and considerably injured.

REBELS SURPRISED.

Advices from Mandalay say that Lieut. Galightly's Mounted Infantry surprised the rebel Boschway, near Sidelia, Burmah, on the 9th inst. The rebels kept up a heavy fire for some time but were finally defeated. Missing 22 men. Boschway escaped.

THE CZAR'S LIFE.

LONDON, March 14.—The report printed by the *Standard* that an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Czar has been made, is utterly denied by the Russian Ambassador here. In an interview this morning he said he had received no telegram in relation to such an attempt and this was sufficient evidence to convince him that the report was unfounded. If it were true he would have received a dispatch long ago. The *Standard* commenting on the report of the attempts on the Czar's life says: Such an event might be sufficient to turn the scale in the direction of war, and from this point of view the outrage is of the greatest possible significance.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

SOFIA, March 14.—Karasdoff, Lzancaw and Nikafoff, who were arrested for complication in the revolt, have been released on bail.

THE EMBASSY CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, March 14.—The service in the Russian chapel yesterday was crowded with diplomats in full uniform, conspicuous above all being the members of the Russian embassy, who were congratulated by all present.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The *Official Messenger* publishes the following: On Sunday last, at 11 o'clock in the morning, three students of the St. Petersburg University were arrested in Newsky suspected to have bombs in their possession. The prisoners admitted they belonged to a secret criminal society. The bombs found on them were charged with dynamite. Each bomb was arranged to throw eleven balls and all these balls were filled with strychnine.

The Czar and Czarina came back from Gabchina to St. Petersburg yesterday morning and attended a ball given by Grand Duke Vladimir and returned to Gabchina last evening.

CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, March 16.—Baron DeStaal, the Russian Ambassador at London, has received all the diplomats in London, and from Prime Minister Salisbury, expressions of congratulations on the Czar's escape from assassination last Sunday and expressive of their honor of the plot against his life.

THE KAISER'S CO-REGENT.

LONDON, March 16.—Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says it is reported that the Emperor William, on his birthday, will proclaim the Crown Prince Frederick William his co-regent, with the consent of the Bundsrath.

Karl Von Bansen, son of the late Chevalier Von Bansen is dead.

CALLING FOR WAR.

BERLIN, March 16.—The *Post* takes a gloomy view of the plot to assassinate the Czar and says: With terror and regret we say it, that Europe must prepare to see Russia adopt a policy taking shape either in a fantastic resignation or a frantic adventure. The latter is the more probable. It will require a superhuman effort on the part of the Czar to oppose the tempest of voices calling for war as a remedy for Russia's woes.

Honors to a Dead Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Imperial Court yesterday attended funeral services before the late Czar's tomb in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Services were held in all churches and at the shrine over the spot where the Czar was interred. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion. All theatres, grog shops and other places of resort of the people were closed.

Egyptian Darkness.

LONDON, March 15.—A remarkable darkness enveloped a portion of London at noon to-day. It was as dark as midnight in the entire part of Charing Cross, Whitehall and the Strand. In the east and southwest portions of the city it was somewhat clear. Snow fell heavily at times during this strange phenomenon.

A Heavy Failure.

LONDON, March 16.—Stewart Bros., slate and timber merchants of London, have failed. Liabilities are said to be half a million dollars.

A Moral Support Only.

CALCUTTA, March 16.—The Indian government intends to station a force on the frontier in the Pishin district to morally support the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Different Opinions.

BOSTON, March 15.—Professor Swain, of the Institute of Technology, who made an examination of the wrecked bridge through which the Boston and Providence railway train plunged on Monday last, discovered what he considered to be the cause of the accident. He thinks there were serious defects in some portions of the bridge, not only in the material used, but in the manner of construction.

The general manager of the road declares the bridge to be one of the strongest on the road despite contrary rumors.

Prohibition in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, March 16.—After a spirited debate in the State Assembly today the proposition to submit the prohibition amendment to the people was defeated by a vote of 78 nays to 65 yeas. Before the main proposition was brought to a vote it was amended so as to provide that in the event of the amendment being submitted and adopted, the State should be held liable for all property depreciated or destroyed by reason of carrying the proposed amendment into effect. This provision was adopted, 79 yeas to 50 nays.

The U. S. New Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Navy department is about to begin the preparation of plans for two 1,700 ton gunboats, for which provision was made by the last Congress. Inasmuch as these boats are to be patterned after the gunboat now in process of construction, the work of the department will be much lighter than if gunboats of a new design had been ordered. It is only necessary to duplicate the drawings already made. The limit of the contract price of the new vessels is $500,000.

Hanlan in Boston.

BOSTON, March 16.—Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, arrived from Montreal today bringing with him two boats. He proposes to train in this city for his races with Gaudaur on Memorial Day.

A DESIRABLE CLASS.

The Pioneers of a Large Colony of Emigrants Settle on Delta Lands.

Yesterday, Mr. Robinson, one of the party who recently arrived from England and settled on lands in the Fraser river valley, was in the city and paid THE TIMES office a visit. From him we gleaned the following particulars in reference to the purposes of the parties who came out with him, as well as those who are yet to follow. The party consisted of two unmarried men from Kent, and eighteen married men with their wives and families, and Mr. Robinson, who is also a married man, but whose family are still in England, all from Cheshire. They have decided to locate either in the Delta or Surrey municipalities. By religion the entire party belongs to the Wesleyans. Mr. Robinson has already purchased a farm, that of Mr. Crawford, about two miles distant from the Landing. He bought the farming outfit and live stock along with the realty. So far, he says, the entire party are greatly pleased with the country and its people, whom the new comers found to be extremely courteous and hospitable. They arrived in New Westminster about the beginning of February, having crossed the continent via the C. P. R. A few of the party were "booked" for Winnipeg and the Northwest, but the climate there was so intensely cold when they reached there that they at once decided to accompany their fellow voyagers to the coast. All are practical farmers. Mr. Robinson's intention is to embark in a general husbandry and stock raising business. Rents are so high at home and prices so low that by coming to Canada they have been enabled to purchase land outright for the rental of one year, or two at the utmost, charged in England. Here so far as he was aware, as yet there were no poor people, such as they had at home and which had been sustained by poor and other rates levied on lands. In British Columbia there was no necessity for any one being in want, unless they were intemperate and given to idleness. If they were satisfied with the country and its future prospects and in a position to recommend it to their neighbors at home a large colony would follow them during the present year. People in England now were skeptical as to the glowing accounts of different countries given by emigration pamphlets and agents. Thousands had been fearfully deceived in regard to the Northwest, its capabilities and the climate. Many had returned from there and their opinions had given emigration to that country a severe set back—an unsurmountable one in fact. He had tried but in vain to gather reliable data and information regarding British Columbia before leaving home. He was also one of the thousands in this respect who were and are anxious to become possessed of a small piece of land which they can claim as their own. The Dominion Government, the C. P. railway, the Hudson Bay and the various provinces have pamphlets and agents throughout the country; but of British Columbia very little is known. West of the Rocky mountains is a blank to millions in England, who would gladly receive any reliable information as to the country, its capabilities and prospects. At home, Mr. Robinson was troubled with chronic rheumatism. Here he was entirely free from any of its effects, not even having felt the slightest of its symptoms. He believes the climate superior to that of the part of England in which he and his friends resided. He would write encouraging reports home regarding the country. So far it was all that he had pictured it to be.

NAMELESS LETTERS — THE CHURCHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—The increase in the number of anonymous letters in our daily papers is to be regretted. It is reported that the two leading journals of the city each have a libel suit now pending for such letters. Editors, no doubt, often unwillingly admit communications of this kind, because offered by persons whom they do not like to refuse; their indulgence is frequently repaid by being accused of writing letters to themselves. Nameless letters cannot be justified upon any sound reason, except it be the single exception of purely literary writings, where the author takes a pseudonym from modesty, and the line should be boldly drawn there. For instance there is a letter in last Saturday's TIMES, signed "Consistency," which is nameless in more senses than one. Such of your readers as have not read it should not fail to see it. It is well known that there is such a man in the city. I am not in favor of passing the like with silent contempt. They need a little shaking up. He says the Churchman who administers the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper "*is incomparably the worst of all liquor dealers!*" I defy him to point out a single instance in the last 1887 years of a man becoming a drunkard from taking that Sacrament. No! it is not the Churchman, but it is men like the writer of "Consistency," who have the benefit of the knowledge achieved by Christian civilization, but turn and bite the hand that feeds them, who are "brought up in the way they should go, but don't go that way," who are the cause of drunkenness. He says that "Turkey is the only country of Europe which rejected them"—(the Christians)—"and the only one that is sober." Indeed; such a very consistent person should go to Turkey to live; but that would be bad for Turkey, for men possessed of evil spirits would soon teach the savage how to make evil spirits. The author of "Consistency" has evidently been stuffing himself on the writings of atheists, socialists and dynamiters, and being full, his letter is simply the overflow. THE TIMES repudiates the sentiments of the letter and in justice to a Christian community, who extend to that journal a fair patronage, I think the name of the writer should be published. "Consistency" says, up! up! with his name; "drive him out into the public gaze," and let us all have a peek at him. Let the people of Victoria see his ugly face now masked under an inconsistent name.

GANNAWAY.

Victoria, March 14, 1887.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Acting Secretary Fairchild, with the President's approval, has designated San Francisco as the port from which imported merchandise may be shipped in bond to and from British possessions in North America.

All departments were represented at the Cabinet meeting to-day except the War department. Acting Secretary Fairchild represented the Treasury department. The only question of general interest considered was as to the jurisdiction of the United States in regard to the catching of seals in Alaskan waters, beyond the three-mile limit.

Chicago Boodlers.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Five of the County officials arrested last night on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud and the embezzlement of County funds were in the criminal court this morning. Warden McGarrigle, of the County Hospital, and Warden Varnell of the County Insane Asylum, Edward McDonald, engineer of the County Hospital, were admitted to bail in the sum of $30,000 each. The employees of Connelly and Driscoll were admitted to bail in $10,000 each.

THE YUKON COUNTRY

Wonderfully Rich in Mineral Wealth--A Great Future El Dorado.

How the Gold Fields are Reached--Freighting $13 per 100 lbs. for 30 Miles.

(From the Juneau Free Press.)

THE STARTING POINT.

The present starting point for the Yukon country is Juneau. From here the route is by steamer to Chilkoot, the station on this side of the coast range, and the beginning of the portage. The latter is about thirty-five miles in length, by trail, passable at present only for human beings, although animals can approach to within two miles of the top of the range on this side, and within one on the opposite. This little three miles of the whole route is the great stumbling block to the new El Dorado. It is the means of the miners now being charged the extortionate price of $13 per 100 lbs and up for the transportation of all articles necessary for the trip, which is done on the backs of the natives. If some man would only grasp the situation in its true light, he would forthwith blast out that little three miles, and establish a pack train there for the transportation of the large amount of merchandise that will necessarily have to be taken in during the coming summer and those to follow. At the foot of the mountain on the opposite side is

LAKE LEBARGE.

Here boats and rafts are constructed, then away they sail over a continuation of lakes, until the head of Lewis river is reached; then down Lewis, which is a large stream, until it empties into the Yukon. From Lake Lebarge throughout the whole lower, or Yukon, country traveling from point to point is done in boats, that whole section being cut up by rivers and lakes. These run ample water for the navigation of moderate-sized boats, and in many instances enough to float large steamers, and the latter can run up the Yukon and then up Lewis river to within 150 miles of tide water at Chilkoot. In regard to

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

of the country, our informant stated he had seen as high as $3 to the pan taken out; miners had made $175 per day, although the mode of washing was the old-time rocker and sluice-box. One bar on Stewart river yielded about $15,000 to its owners the first year, and last fall, before shutting down, better pay than they had ever before struck was found. On this bar a streak of fine gold, about the thickness of a knife blade, was found running continuously, about six inches below the surface, and was about as pretty a sight as an enthusiastic miner could gaze upon. He is an old

SAN JUAN MINER,

having been in most of the mining camps of Colorado, and also other States and Territories, but says never before has he seen as much gold scattered throughout as there is in the Yukon country. It is found in all the bars on the large rivers, and along all the small streams putting down from the Rocky Mountain range. Placer mining can be commenced about May 1st and carried on until October 1st; the winters being very cold.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

A new field had been discovered on Seventy Mile Creek, and when the news thereof reached Port Nelson on Stewart river, it caused a big excitement, and the miners left there and went to the new diggings. A few specimens of very rich gold quartz was also brought out by himself and companion, from a new discovery, but was left with the abandoned mail. The Indian was badly frozen, and he will be brought to Juneau shortly to have one of his toes amputated. If the weather moderates, in all probability the mail will be found, and brought down on the next trip made by the Yukon. If it should reveal a big strike there, Juneau will become nearly depopulated, and thousands from other sections will pour into the country. It will mean another Cassiar, only on a more extensive scale, and where men can take out fortunes in a short time. If the placer mines are there, quartz leads must furnish the supply of gold; and with it scattered so thickly in the gravel, the mother veins cannot be otherwise than very rich.

Ladner's Landing.

This important locality shows signs of continued prosperity. Next to New Westminster it is the most extensive shipping point on the Fraser river. Were a record kept of its shipments it would be found that they were very considerable in volume and varied in kind and quality. Surrounded, as the Landing is, by that which undoubtedly is the best agricultural section in the Province, with new settlers coming in daily and taking up land, at the mouth of the river rendering it accessible at all seasons and stages of water, the settlers being industrious, pushing and energetic, the Landing is bound to become a very important point. When the Valley railway is completed and trains running to and fro between the Delta metropolis and Popeum not only will Ladner's Landing become a bustling village, but it may attain to the status of a pushing city. The latest enterprise inaugurated there is a saw mill now in course of erection by Messrs. Burr. The site selected for the new industry is on the slough, adjoining the bridge leading to the Delta cannery. Piles for the building foundation are now being driven by steam power. The mill will not be an extensive one like the Hastings or Moodyville concerns. It will, however, be a compact, workable affair, rigged out with the latest and most approved machinery. THE TIMES wishes the enterprising proprietors every success in their new venture.

Watch Them Well.

Gallery spectators in the Assembly are unanimous in their opinion that the debating talent of the opposition far transcends that of the treasury benches. The Mikado of the Island and his henchman Pooh-bah, *alias* the Provincial Treasurer, are but as mere cyphers compared to such rattling artillery as is brought to bear against them by Messrs. Beaven, Bole, Semlin, Orr, McLeese, Ladner, Stenhouse and Grant. With the ministerialists it is a case of yellow dog, no matter how offensive to the rate payers. The influence vote will be involuntary, and like a flock of sheep they will applaud the conduct of the most iniquitous and incompetent government that the sun shines on to-day. When British Columbia aims at being the leading Province of the Dominion, vide the Hon. John Robson's expressions, it is high time that men began to reflect and ask themselves the question: Whither are we drifting? Electors of Victoria, watch well the conduct of your representatives in the present crisis. Do not fail to mark those who vote for increasing your taxation without a corresponding benefit. Messrs. Prior, Turner and Theo. Davie in this respect are not like unto Cæsar's wife—above suspicion. They require to be watched.

An Ottawa dispatch is authority for the statement that the government has decided in the course to be pursued in relation to the disputed fishery grounds. Canada will insist at the point of the cannon on her rights being maintained.

TWO VISIONS.

"He's so handsome," sighed Matilda Lynch, as she rubbed the coarse dish towel over the heavy battered cups and saucers, "just for all the world like a Spanish brigand."

Just where Matilda acquired her ideal of a Spanish brigand it would be difficult to explain, since her experiences in life had been circumscribed by the narrow limits of the fifth-rate boarding house where she had washed dishes for a living ever since her earliest recollections.

Being of tender susceptibilities, Matilda had been in love almost as many times as Mrs. Byrnes had taken a new boarder; being freckled and red haired, no one had reciprocated her attachment, or if so, had allowed concealment to prey upon his feelings recklessly.

"Tilly!" called out Mrs. Byrnes, "look what you're at, child, or you'll smash them aigs. And aigs is aigs, nowadays, I can tell you."

"I was only lookin' at Mr. Jack," said Tilly, sullenly.

"Well," said her fat, good-natured mistress, "don't set too much store by the young men, Tilly. When the right one comes along you'll know 'im quick enough."

"Yes," replied Tilly, "but will he know me—that's what I want to know."

Mrs. Byrnes shook with laughter. She was naturally good tempered, and she had prospered in the boarding house and could afford to laugh even at poor Tilly's pointless jokes. As she adjusted her diamond ear rings and fastened her sealskin sack to step across the street to the grocers to purchase mackerel and onions for dinner, she gave Tilly some parting admonitions to grind the coffee and take out the last boilerful of clothes before she got back.

Not for worlds would Mrs. Byrnes have set her foot upon the street without the diamonds and sealskin.

Villages, as well as courts, may have their social code that divides patrician and plebeian, and Silver Gulch drew the line at a sealskin cloak and diamonds.

Meanwhile Jack Mohr, Tilly's ideal Spanish brigand, unconscious of the freckled face, pressed longingly against the speckled panel of Mrs. Byrnes' pantry window, went up the hill at a swinging pace, conscious of but two well-defined ideas that formed a background for all his minor mental processes—Felicia Dewey and the Euchre mine.

In point of importance to Jack they occupied relatively the position here given, but in point of sequence this order should be reversed, since it was only on the success of his mine that Jack could predicate any hope of winning Felicia.

From the day of Jack Mohr's first appearance at Silver Gulch the miners, who took their meals with Mrs. Byrnes, and lounged around the bar of the neighboring saloon at evening, were disposed to treat him with due respect.

It was felt instinctively that he would be the sort of a man that was troublesome in a fight, and so he went and came unquestioned.

"He's fit company for any camp," Old Sims declared confidentially one evening to a circle of choice spirits in Mike's place, as they stood up to the bar for a drink all round. "He's dropped his man, and anybody with that record is good enough for any crowd, and don't you forget it."

"Where did that happen?" asked Shorty, the sandy haired bartender, flicking off a hop blossom from his spotlessly white shirt sleeves.

He did not say, "How do you know?" although that would have been the proper form of interrogatory for what he desired to learn.

Such a question might have been construed into a doubt of Old Sims' truthfulness, and thus have led to unpleasant consequences.

We always guard our weakest point, and Old Sims was tenacious on this point of truthfulness.

"Where did it happen?" repeated the old man. "Lord! how do I know? There are some things a man can tell without knowing how he does it, and one of them is to tell a man who has taken human life when you see him. It's a sort of freemasonry, I suppose." Old Sims had once killed a man in a fight, and was disposed to take on airs in consequence, a superiority none of them felt inclined to question, for obvious reasons, least of all Shorty.

As for Jack Mohr, the fact that his language and manners were such as belonged to a gentleman might have made him unpopular with Mrs. Byrnes' boarders but for one accidental circumstance.

This was a lucky game of euchre that he had played with Col. Dewey, proprietor of the Euchre mine, a mild mannered, white haired old man, whose style of playing elicited Old Sims' warmest admiration.

"A prettier game I never see, nor any other man," he explained in a rapture of delight to his cronies at the bar.

"Thar was the ol' man, carm an' cool, playin' his cards like—like a parson, blamed if he didn't. 'It's your deal, Mr. Mohr,' says he, a bowin' like a chestnut field," and Old Sims made a grotesque bend in his effort to imitate Col. Dewey's courtly grace of manner, "an' what d'ye spose that ere boy done? Scooped the board, every trip."

"And what were the stakes?" asked Shorty, his round, shaven head rising pink and bare above his full white shirt sleeves, that suggested a whimsical comparison to a cherub's wings, as portrayed in mediæval art.

"The ol' man put up half the Euchre mine, and Jack bucked agin' 'em with that ol' mule o'his'n, and blamed if Jack didn't hold the joker, 'n the right and left bower threy hand'n runnin'."

"No!" exclaimed Shorty in transports at this graphic description; "an' what'd the ol' man say?"

Old Sims rose in his seat and bowed, in imitation of Col. Dewey—his contortions as he did so a spectacle for gods and men.

"'Mr. Mohr,' says he, 'you are a lucky man, sir. I am glad to welcome you,' says he, 'to a half ownership in the Euchre mine; as a lucky man you'll bring success to the enterprise.'"

"Very handsome of the old colonel," murmured Shorty admiringly.

"Handsome!" repeated Old Sims, "it was a picter. A picter, gentlemen, high art and religion combined; that's what it was."

Whether this lucky termination to the game was luck, pure and simple, or whether it was brought about by a clever manipulation of the cards, no one in Silver Gulch ventured to hazard an opinion.

And whether it was luck or good management, from the day that Jack Mohr became a partner in the Euchre, it began to "pan out" beyond the most sanguine expectations of that most sanguine of men, Col. Dewey.

"It's bound to be the best paying mine in the gulch!" he said, becoming almost boisterous, and chucking his daughter Felicia under her pretty, dimpled chin; "beats the Last Chance entirely."

The Last Chance was a rival mine on the opposite side of the gulch, owned by a New York company and managed by Jack Deering, a thin, pale young man, of unexceptionable antecedents, who had so well manipulated stocks in Wall street that the higher powers, known as "heavy operators," had placed him in command of the Last Chance, with unlimited funds with which to operate.

During this time all went well with Jack Mohr, in his wooing at the shrine of the fair Felicia.

She was pretty, with a certain dashing coquettishness, a daring audacity of dress and manner that was even more fascinating than her laughing gray eyes and saucy smile.

The productive issues of our country, joined to wonderful mechanical inventions, have been the source of vast individual fortunes, suddenly acquired.

A class of women has been developed from these conditions, whose extravagant luxuriousness of taste rivals that of the famous empress who drank dissolved pearls.

Felicia Dewey was one of these. Born and reared in poverty, with this new prospect of riches before her no fabric was rich enough, no jewels costly enough to satisfy her taste.

As the prospects of the Euchre began to "realize," she indulged in many secret schemes that filled her thoughts by day and night; schemes that would have startled even the two reckless speculators who controlled its products.

She fairly overwhelmed Mrs. Byrnes one day, by a description of some of the splendors of a wedding trousseau that she was planning.

"Good land!" Mrs. Byrnes' generous amplitude of person seemed actually to swell with astonishment, as she listened. "I don't see, for my part, how you ever knew there were such things."

Felicia laughed, showing her little white teeth, whose irregularity gave piquancy to her smile.

"It's a genius for spending money, Mrs. Byrnes; it's like a gift for music or mathematics. I am not gifted in other directions, but I love beautiful things—just wait a little and you shall see."

One night Jack came to take her out for a walk, that they might enjoy together a little of that privacy so dear to lovers, denied them by the narrow limitations of the Byrnes establishment.

The night was dark, with but few stars visible; the wind swept through the branches of the trees, rustling the dry leaves that clung there, and now and then the loud bark of a dog broke the stillness.

Dull lights, scattered up and down the gulch, showed the location of the different mining camps; everything about the village, from its muddy, straggling streets to its rough pineboard shanties, looked barren and desolate.

The lovers strolled slowly along, Felicia clinging to Jack's arm; their talk, as usual, about the mine.

"I feel as if I had never lived my true life, Jack," Felicia was saying. "Ever since my childhood I have so longed for luxury, and we have been so poor. You have heard of the mirage, Jack, well, it is like that. To see always before one's eyes the loveliest lace, filmy and soft as a cloud; lustrous, shimmering silks, with a sheen like reflected moonlight; jewels that glow and burn like stars, silken furniture and perfumed light, and then be chained to this."

She waved her hand in scornful gesture, but Jack caught it, and pressed it to his lips.

"It shall be no mirage, dear; you shall have them all, and as much more as you like. We will go to Paris and astonish those poverty stricken counts and shabby milords with American ideas of living. In a month more the Euchre will be at high water mark."

"To Paris!" Felicia gave a soft sigh of rapture. "Oh, Jack! think of the bonnets, the gowns, the laces——"

She stopped short. In the dim light of the dusk Jack saw her eyes, fixed in a dilated, wandering stare, a momentary unconsciousness that held her spellbound.

"Felicia!"

He caught her by the arm and shook her, almost roughly, in his excitement. She smiled, as the look of returning consciousness came into her face.

"I've been there, Jack." She spoke like one awaking from a sleep. "I know now what it's like."

"Been where?" asked Jack, in his bewilderment.

"To Paris."

Jack put his arm around her to assure himself of her earthly embodiment, and held her close.

"You talk like that greasy Mexican clairvoyant who located our mine, Felicia. What is the matter?"

"I don't know any more than you do. But when your lips touched my hand, all this—the village you, everything—faded away, and I was in Paris. And oh, such splendor, such magnificence, Jack!"

He was determined to treat the affair as a joke, though he had a healthy, manlike horror of the supernatural. He stooped down and kissed her.

"You can't frighten me out of kissing you in this fashion, Felicia. And its very good of you to come back when there are so many fine things to be seen there. By the way, did you see me there, too?" and he laughed at his own question.

She shuddered, a tremor of horror that shook her from head to foot, and clung to Jack desperately.

"Don't ask me, Jack! Don't—the horror of it will kill me! I—Take me home, Jack!"

Mystified, but obedient to her slightest wish, Jack turned about, and they retraced their steps, separating at the door of the Byrnes residence; Jack to return to his lodgings, Felicia to seek her chamber, had forget its shabby stinginess in dreams of the Euchre mine.

Jack had predicted that one month more would see the Euchre at highwater mark.

But when the month rolled round, a revolution had overtaken the Euchre.

Just what clever Wall street manœuvers had wrought the change no one could explain, but Euchre stock, which had been in demand at fabulous prices, suddenly declined.

The financial menagerie had unloosed its bulls and bears on the track of those two innocent lambs, Col. Dewey and Jack Mohr, and these unsophisticated operators found themselves in a position where they were glad to sell out for a paltry thousand or two, to the Last Chance, when the stock had depreciated to its lowest point. The secret workings of this deal were never exactly understood by the uninitiated, but as soon as it passed over to the manipulations of Jack Deering the stock went up again, shares were sold at fabulous prices, and in a few months Deering found himself a modern Cœsus, and a suitor for the smiles of the pretty Felicia.

The village was scandalized at the success of his wooing, for though she had not entirely broken off with Mohr, she encouraged Deering with her sweetest smiles, and most captivating audacity of manner. Jack was bewildered, almost distracted, by the new turn of affairs; her father remonstrated, but all in vain.

Mrs. Byrnes bridled with indignation; she had added a heavy gold chain and a new diamond ring to her claims to consideration, and felt that her opinions were entitled to respect.

At Mike's place the discussion ran high. Shorty leading a gallant minority in favor of Deering and his claims.

"I tell you," said Old Sims excitedly, "she's——"

"A trump," said Shorty, doggedly, "a regular trump card, she is."

"The little joker," said Sims, scornfully; "bound to take the best trick in the game of life, especially where diamonds are trumps."

"Deering's the right bower in that game, certain," said another, with a poor attempt at a joke.

"And Jack Mohr's left at any rate," added Shorty, humoring the joke, amid shouts of hilarious laughter.

After this Jack Mohr got the sobriquet of the "Left Bower," and instead of resenting it he welcomed it as an added humiliation.

He became reckless and wild, fond of parading his misfortunes, and growing more desperate and careless of his personal appearance, finally disappeared from the village, no one knew whither.

* * * * *

"Fifine, I think I see a wrinkle;" and pretty Mrs. Deering motioned her French maid to draw aside the heavy silken curtain that subdued the glare of the morning sunshine.

Fifine held up both hands in token of her horror at the mere thought.

"Madame," she began, "that is quite impossible."

Madame flashed a smile from her limpid gray eyes and white, irregular teeth.

"Nonsense, Fifine! There is no need of any deception between us. You know, as well as I do, that between French cooking and late hours the freshness of my complexion is gone."

Driven to bay, as it were, Fifine admitted that there was a certain preparation compounded with wax, said to have been used by the Empress Eugenie, that possessed rare virtues for restoring the complexion, that she could prepare. "Not that there is any need," she stoutly asserted, 'but if madame wishes——"

Madame interrupted her lying loquacity.

"I must keep it on my face twenty-four hours, you say. Very well; prepare it at once and we will apply it to-night. I can be through with it in time for the Russian prince's ball."

At 12 o'clock that night a man wearing a black mask over his face stepped cautiously through the window of Mrs. Deering's boudoir from the little balcony outside.

"Let them catch me if they can," he muttered, as an awkward motion of his foot nearly overturned a chair. "Let them, I say. I've been in hard luck so long, that it's neck or nothing with me now."

He turned the light of the dark lantern he carried into the room and looked around. A low fire smoldered in the grate and cast a dull, red glow over the tiled hearth and mossy carpet, rich with the softened coloring of oriental dyes.

Low Egyptian couches and chairs, with ebony frames carved with Sphinxes' heads and lotus leaves, and upholstered with satin damask wrought in gold, stood about the room.

A dressing gown of dull color, trimmed with filmy yellow lace, hung over a chair, beside a bed arched with a handwrought, silken canopy. Rings and bracelets lay on the dressing table, and in a velvet case left carelessly half open glittered a diamond necklace.

The burglar's eyes fastened on the jewels. He had been hungry and cold for many days, and animal wants are merciless.

He reached out to grasp the necklace, when his eyes happened to turn toward the bed.

"My God, Felicia, dead!"

She looked so white, so corpse like in her transparent, waxen mask that Jack Mohr turned away the light of his lantern a sickening sense of suffocation almost overpowering him, for he was weak from hunger and exposure.

A soft voice broke the silence.

"Jack, is it you?"

"Yes;" in a half whisper. To save his life he could not have spoken loud.

"Good night, dear. I can not open my eyes. Fifine has so covered my face with this cosmetic preparation. Don't try to kiss me, it's quite impossible."

There was a sound of some one stirring in the next room. Nevertheless Jack Mohr lingered long enough to step forward, kneel by the bed, and touch his bearded lips to the warm dimpled hand lying on the counterpane.

"How sentimental you are, Jack; do you know for one moment as your lips touched my hand I was back in that horrid old mining village in Colorado. I saw the gulch with the miners' camps, the rows of straggling shanties, and that awkward Tillie with the freckled face, who used to wait on our table; and that ridiculous Jack Mohr, who was so fond of me. I could even hear the rustle of the dead leaves on the branches as the night wind swept through the trees. Odd, wasn't it?"

The sweet voice died away in a drowsy murmur. Jack laid down the jewels and softly stole from the room.

At the prince's ball next night, Felicia was greatly admired, and had the honor of dancing with Prince Versakopf himself.

At a pause in the dance the prince said: "That was a sad story in to-day's journal of the young American who shot himself in front of your palace, last night, madame."

Felicia stood in the full blaze of the chandelier, and the nervous tremor that shook her from head to foot broke the rays of light from her diamonds into a thousand rainbow colored fragments.

Prince Versakopf followed the direction of her eyes toward an open doorway, but saw nothing.

But Felicia saw there as plainly as she saw the handsome prince by her side, her old lover, Jack Mohr.—Julia Mills Dunn in Boston Traveller.

Where the Water Goes.

It is estimated that each year from 34,000 to 35,000 cubic miles of rain falls upon the surface of the globe. What becomes of it? The rivers seldom carry off one-half, except in regions of close-grained rocks; the rest disappears by evaporation, by the absorption of the earth, and by being taken up by plants, animals, and mineral oxidation. In most parts of temperate latitudes the removal by rivers is from a third to two-fifths of what falls; in warm latitudes the amount is less, and may be under one-tenth. The Mississippi carries away one-fourth of the rainfall of its drainage area; the Missouri, three-twentieths; the Ohio, one-fourth; the rivers of England and Wales, nine-sixteenths.—Arkansaw Traveler.

The Glory of Humanity.

Out of the maze and wilderness of my reading on the inexhaustible theme of Women there comes back to me a thought that by her anguish she raises herself above thrones and worlds. She will be forever elemental. She was, is, and shall be, Woman. Her nature is the grace and her fortitude the glory of humanity.—Signor Max in Detroit Free Press.

Why is it that so many wives deal with their husbands as if they were enemies—despots, against whom they are too clever to rebel, but in circumventing and overreaching whom they employ the old cunning of the serpent, the while they coo like the mated dove.—Cor. Detroit Free Press.

We instinctively look to woman as our guide. She inspires the meanest men with something like nobility. She is the most potential single force in nature.—Signor Max.

All men who seriously and maturely contemplate woman in her larger relations to humanity must be conscious of the fine idealism that atmospheres her.—Signor Max.

When a man and woman undertake to lead together a life of "plain living and high thinking," the brunt of the struggle always must fall on the woman.—Athenæum.

When a woman wants to repair damages she uses a pin; when a man wants to repair damages he spends two hours and a half trying to thread a needle.

A man never finds out how very little he knows until he tries to undress the baby some night when its mother is absent.—Fall River Advance.

Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

Women jump at conclusions and generally hit; men reason things out logically and generally miss it.

Frances Hodgson Burnett has a weakness for aesthetic clothes.

LINGO OF A CHEAP RESTAURANT.

"Draw One," "Six on the Griddle," and Other Favorite Synonyms.

The waiters in one of Chicago's many cheap restaurants were astonished and nonplussed the other day when a stranger entered and called for "boot leg and sinkers." After repeating his order two or three times, and observing that none of the waiters could catch on, the stranger, a New Yorker, translated his language into plain "coffee and doughnuts." It is not often that the Chicago waiter can be knocked out on restaurant slang. He knows a trick or two of that sort himself. For instance, "Hard on the Injun!" bawled across the room, is a notification to the sergeant that Indian pudding with hard sauce is wanted. "Draw one," heard every minute of the day, means "a cup of coffee." "Draw no," is coffee without milk. "Six on the griddle" is a fair abbreviation of half a dozen fried oysters. "Ham and turn 'em over," means that the customer wishes ham and eggs, and that the latter shall be fried on both sides. "Drop three" in the waiters' vocabulary indicates an order for poached eggs. A wag of a waiter in a South Clark street grub shop amuses customers who call for hard boiled eggs by shouting an order to the cook:

"Three—four fifty-nine!"

Which means that three eggs are to be boiled four minutes and fifty-nine seconds.

"One on," usually brings an oyster stew, while "a'line mejum" is only "sirloin medium" slightly slurred in the pronunciation. "Buck up" is buckwheat cakes. "Three up and nine to come" is the lingo for batter cakes. "Brown the buck and a cone along" means buckwheat cakes and coffee. "Bean in the bowl" is the alternative and rhythmic formula for bean soup. "Tommy in the bowl" means one bowl of tomato soup; "bull you, bowl up," is beef soup, while "P, yank one" is good for pea soup, and "some" for vermicelli.

Pork and beans are sometimes called for as "stars and stripes," but the more common formula in Chicago is "mut. up one." In some of the restaurants on State street they call for pork and beans with "an Archer avenue comin' on the run." Corn bread is "Corn Johnny," or "brown the Jack." Plum pudding is "plum up" or "plum Jo." "T. O. K." is a sure call for tapioca pudding. "Cash on delivery," means codfish, and "corn for the neighbor" is corned beef. In the better class of restaurants "a brown stone front" means porterhouse steak, while "double brown stone" is porterhouse for two.—Chicago Herald.

Drying Table Linen.

Always take table cloths from the line while still damp, repeating the shaking and snapping process as long as the time and strength will permit. If allowed to become perfectly dry on the line there will be wrinkles in table linen that it will be difficult if not impossible to iron out. Care must be taken as to how they are hung up in the first place. Do not let them be dragged all out of shape by hanging from a single clothpin or being thrown over the clothes post, making a projecting corner that will be next to impossible to get out without wetting the cloth all over.

When they have been thoroughly shaken join them evenly on a straight, firm line. Take care that the pins are clean, and the line as well. They should never be allowed to whip or flap in a very high wind. Fine linen is often seriously injured by this. A quiet day and a bright sun is the best time for doing up fine goods of this sort. Never dry them indoors or by the fire if it can be avoided. They cannot smell as clean and have "the exquisite odor of clean clothes" that a famous knight of old preferred to all other perfumes.—New York Star.

Good Taste in Perfumes.

An enthusiastic admirer of Mrs. Langtry, in writing a recent press description of her boudoir in New York city, dwelt at considerable length upon the exquisite drapery of the "Jersey Lily's" couch, with its hangings of silk and lace and accompaniments of counterpane, sheets and pillows. Everything in and about the abode was fastidiously beautiful and redolent of the most delicate perfume. "But," added the historian, as if to administer the coup de grace, "all the perfume was of one kind—the wood violet." Perhaps this writer was not advised of the fact that ladies of taste rarely, if ever, admix perfumes. They adopt a favorite extract and cling to it tenaciously, and it forms part and parcel of their identity in society. The accidental meeting with a perfume will recall reminiscences of years gone by, whether it be the odor of an extract or the smell of a particular flower, and such recollections may possibly cause the heart to pulsate with a passion that had long since been consigned to oblivion or buried in the tomb of the forgotten past.—Kansas City Journal.

Street Car Manners.

An observing woman in New York has been remarking the number of women who said "thank you" to a gentleman relinquishing his seat in crowded street cars. She took the period from January to June, and in ninety instances only twenty-nine murmured an audible recognition of the favor, while eighteen mumbled something; these might mean anything or nothing. The remaining forty-three seemed conscious of passing events as they took the proffered seats; accepting them in silence and with aggravating indifference. Of the first class twenty were brunettes; of the second twelve were of like complexion; while in the last division only seventeen were brunettes. The observer argues that this proves more evident refinement and inherent politeness in the brunette than her fairer sister. She also observed that all women are, as a rule, rarely thankful for the street car favors, while short women are profuse in their acknowledgments.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Punishment for Wife Beating.

Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., who recently introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature a bill to provide corporal punishment for men who beat their wives, quotes Mr. Darwin to the effect that, with the exception of the seal, "man is the only animal in creation which maltreats its mate or female of its own kind," and declares that in Maryland, where a similar law was passed three years ago, the crime of wife beating ceased, as if by magic, after the first conviction.—New York Graphic.

Reports of Newspaper Circulation.

There is no public faith in the accuracy of the daily reports of newspaper circulation which have been published in many journals. Even when sworn to they are not believed, for the reason that they may be honestly sworn to and yet be largely false. Any number of papers may be printed and distributed and sworn to as circulation; but how many are returned? how many are not sent to bona fide readers? If the cash payments for circulation were honestly sworn to, the honest circulation would be reached; but no newspaper has ever attempted that only honest test of bona fide readers. Purchases by political committees; special sales to advertisers, which are often made at nominal prices to give the appearance of circulation; specimen papers sent free through canvassers or by mail to introduce the paper bear no relation to bona fide newspaper circulation, and journals which specially force and boost circulation always withhold from their public figures the large percentage of papers not read or paid for.—Philadelphia Times.

A Traveled Dog.

A traveled dog named Ned died the other day in Otis, Mass. He had been over Europe, Asia and Africa. Ned was in his 20th year. He had crossed the Atlantic sixteen times and traveled 50,000 miles.—New York Graphic.

SMALL SELFISHNESS.

ANNOYANCES WHICH DIMINISH THE HAPPINESS OF A FAMILY.

First Reading of the Morning Paper. Letting One Daughter Do Housework While Another Remains Idle—List of Other Selfishnesses.

One does not particularly care to have the first reading of the morning paper, perhaps; but when one never gets it until another person, who has no more need or hurry than one's self, has not only read it, but studied it and committed the advertisements to memory, one possibly, through habit, expects nothing else, but just as possibly feels a slight indignation at the way things are taken for granted and one's self ignored. In the same manner one does not, perhaps, expect the most comfortable chair in the room as one's own set property; but when another individual, and that always the same one, takes it as if it was an heirloom, one is exceedingly unselfish one's self not to feel like making that seat something less comfortable for its sitter, although one might be restrained by the knowledge that in such resort the sitter would take the next most comfortable chair, leaving others to take refuge where they might, and be no better off than in the beginning.

So, moreover, one sees no especial occasion for any one individual in the family to monopolize, whenever evening comes, the one place that has the most light for either book or work or play, regardless who sits in the dim corner, or who has a shadow thrown where the strength of the blaze should fall. "I really cannot see anywhere else," says the monopolizer, tranquilly, as if in full explanation, and as if the others' eyes were of a different lens altogether, innocent of the fact that no one else can see either, and that it may not be positively important that the monopolizer should see at all, since such importance depends very much on what you see and how you look at it.

A selfishness as bad as any of the other forms occurs among those members of a household, where there is insufficient help, who do not lift their fingers to assist in the lighter work that in such instances falls on the family itself, and who see others eking out the work and filling the gaps with dusters and dish cloths and brooms without taking part—people who certainly are not to be looked at in the light of promoters of that comfortable feeling which springs from the sense of equal rights and liberties to all. Why one daughter sits with her novel while another scours the paint is a question that may well perplex the observer, who fails to see that it is because one will and the other won't, although the one who will cannot, in spite of herself, hinder a feeling of wrong done to herself, and some sensation of jealousy occasioned by the appearance of favoritism, which does not help to make family jars impossible.

We have known of mothers who carried the opposite idea so far that, able to keep no servants, as it chanced, they refused to let the daughters wait upon the sons, seeing no reason why the sons should not make the beds they slept in, and if they wanted to wear clothes requiring hard ironing, such as linen and duck and nankeen, should not do the ironing with their strong hands and muscles. But those mothers were exceptions in a world of over-indulged sons, yet we doubt not that they made matters easy for their future daughters-in-law, who without wishing their husbands to do such labor, or to effeminize themselves in any similar way, yet reaped the benefit of those husbands' having been early taught to consider the rights of wives and daughters and sisters.

But other selfishnesses as irritating as the grasping of the best seat and best light and best novel and first chance at book or newspaper can be met with at every turn in many families; the selfishness, let us say, that, having views on any questions conflicting with the views of another, will give voice to those views in season and out of season, and obtrude them even to the injury of the feelings of others, and if not early and late insisting upon them, yet never failing to read the fragment from book or journal unpleasantly supporting them, and indulging in the audible sniff or sneer or outspoken immendo, if such a thing there be, on every occasion where the indulgence is possible, a selfishness that shows a consciousness of the value of no one's views but one's own, and treats the individuality of all others with contempt.

A similar selfishness is that which disregards engagements, which considers the promise to be at home on a certain day or a fixed hour as of no weight beside the inconvenience of keeping the engagement, and who, in this manner, disturbs the household arrangements by making meals wait, while servants grow impatient and unwilling, and eyes grow tired with watching and ears with listening, just as much as the almost precisely opposite selfishness insists upon the keeping of such promises and engagements, even to the point of positive discomfort and injury to the other party, who perhaps cannot keep them without such injury, and could be excused by one with any unselfish care. One would find it hard to come to the end of a statement of these small acts of selfishness which infest the household, and hurt it through a burning sense of the injustice done by them; and it is a question if, with the present imperfection of human nature, we shall ever quite escape them; they are as countless as gnats in a storm, and as vexatious.—Harper's Bazar.

A $50,000 Catalogue.

Veteran Librarian Saunders, of the Astor library, when asked by a reporter regarding the progress of the work on the new catalogue, said that he hoped to have the second volume out in about six weeks. It is expected to have the two following and concluding volumes completed with greater speed and they will probably be done next year. Four men have been engaged upon the work for six years and the cost will exceed $50,000. Each volume is to consist of about 1,100 pages and 1,000 copies of each will be printed, the idea being, it is understood, to present a copy to each of the great libraries of this country and Europe.

The first volume of the new catalogue has already been found very convenient. Special pains have been taken to ascertain the full names of authors, the type is large, and the arrangement of titles and names is a decided improvement on anything heretofore attempted of this kind. The old catalogue, which was also in four volumes, was printed between the years 1857 and 1861. The number of volumes in the library at the end of last year, according to Superintendent Robbins Little, was 221,490, an increase of 69,000 in the last ten years. The total number of readers a year is now about 75,000. The fund for the maintenance of the library is $411,550, and the endowment fund is $1,412,374.77. The insurance on the books alone reaches $220,000, and that on the building is $100,000.—New York Mail and Express.

An Elderly Woman's Mistake.

When I see a woman of 55 who absolutely refuses to see that her cheek has a wholesome autumn flush, that her eyes are still bright and might be sweet and merry, and that her whitening hair is still thick and wavy and might be a crown of wintry glory, then indeed my heart is sad and I long to take her in hand and make her the grand dame which nature has willed her to be.—New York Graphic.

A Woman's Discovery.

It was a Chinese empress, Se-ling, who, somewhere about 2,800 years B. C., first discovered and utilized the product of the silk worm. Finding the fibres fine and strong, she prosecuted her researches, learned how to breed and rear the worms and initiated a new industry. The world is thus indebted to a woman for one of its great manufactures.—Chicago Tribune.

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN.—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18-dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
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Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER.
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JOHN BULL

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VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov26 DAW

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Fraser Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Moses Fall & Co., Victoria. aug29 DAW

White Shirts,

COLLARS & CUFFS

We are just in receipt of a Full Line of the above mentioned Goods from the best Manufacturers in Troy.

A Good White Shirt for - - - $0 75
Heavy Shirt, Linen Bosom, reinforced with Cuffs, for - - $1 00
Fine Shirt, with small Cuffs, for - - $1 25
The Best Shirt in the Town for - - $1 75

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

Wm. O'Reilly,

MANAGER.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

mar15 D&W 1m

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

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The Great English Medicine,

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jone7

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TERMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Rand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

RAND BROS., Victoria, B. C.
feb 14-DAW tf

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Murrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled; from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as accessible as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan26

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

janes DAW

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

WM. HERRON & SON, Prop's.

American plan. In the most central location. Elegantly furnished. Turkish bathrooms.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 18, 1887.

UNREALIZED EXPECTATIONS.

When the agreement between the government and the C. P. R. syndicate for the extension of the railway to Vancouver was before the House for discussion last year it was intimated that the sale of government lands in the vicinity of Coal Harbor and English Bay would probably amount to several million dollars in the aggregate. These expectations have not yet been realized, because the difficulties put in the way of the extension were such as to prevent its completion and disappoint the expectations of property holders.—Columbian, March 15.

Our Royal City contemporary is entirely astray in the above. The session of 1885 was the one in which the Hon. JOHN ROBSON made his booming speech. The atmosphere then in his estimation was loaded with millions. The sale of the government lands on English Bay took place many months prior to any legal steps being taken by the owners of the right of way between Vancouver and English Bay. All this the *Columbian*, which poses as being the only reliable, truthful paper in the province, must know to be the fact. Equally absurd is its contention that the Government will yet realize enough from the sale of the lands adjacent to the terminus to "entirely extinguish the provincial debt." The best, and most desirable, of the property on English Bay has been alienated already, and at prices which in no way warrant our contemporary in arriving at such a conclusion. Fortunate, indeed, would it be for the country if the sale of government lands on English Bay would be such as to meet the yearly interest due on our debt, which will shortly amount to one-fifth of the entire income!

THE "COLUMBIAN" DISAPPOINTED.

We are disappointed, however, at the absence of any appropriation for a new hospital or court house in the city. Both are urgently needed, and in spite of the hostile attitude of the city member, we hope the government will provide for these in the supplementary estimates.

So says the New Westminster *Columbian* of the 15th inst. From the opinion therein expressed it would appear that the *Columbian* is carrying out the policy laid down by the Hon. JOHN ROBSON, that, unless the government receives the support of the representative from a district, a system of boycotting will be inaugurated against that portion of the province. No matter how urgent the case, or how pressing its necessities, the government will be deaf to any appeals made by any others than those who are in accord with its policy. The contention of the *Columbian* is fully exemplified in the treatment accorded districts whose representatives have the courage to assert their opinions in regard to the conduct of the administration. Such districts as Nanaimo, Cowichan and Lillooet, are specially favored. The latter, as will be observed by the detailed estimated expenditure published in another column, receives a larger pro rata share than is allotted to the important and rapidly increasing district of New Westminster. Where public improvements are found to be absolutely necessary they should be carried out, no matter in whose district they may be. To be told that if a district returns representatives opposed to the government of the day, no favors need be expected, is not only vicious in principle but must be regarded in no other light than a bare-faced attempt at bribery of the grossest description. These were the tactics carried out by the Provincial Secretary during his canvass of New Westminster district, and considered by every unbiased person to be an open bid for support. His organ but echoes the views promulgated by him, and which doubtless secured him his election. From this position there is no departing. Notwithstanding the fact that the machine majority in the Assembly whitewashed the Hon. JOHN ROBSON, by voting down Mr. ORR's motion, the fact still remains that he had to resort to tactics in order to make his election secure, such as no honest or honorable politician would think of adopting. Yet the conduct of this prince of bribers is not only condoned, but it is applauded by a majority in the Legislature. The inference to be drawn is that under our system of government the principles which guide the majority are spoilation of the domain, salary and land grabs, and a general era of plunder. Their policy being that of "to the victors belong the spoils," the country must, in the meantime, suffer the penalty and the taxpayers made to foot the bills.

YEARNING FOR VENGEANCE.

Those of our readers who are following closely the transpiring events in Europe cannot but have observed that if the question of war or peace rested with one or more individuals, there can be little doubt that the responsibility of speaking the decisive word which would send the Angel of Death stalking through a continent would prove too great for any one man. The two peoples would also, if they were consulted on the simple question of peace or war, shrink in their present mood from giving the signal for a repetition of the sorrows and the horrors of 1870 on an infinitely larger scale. No one who is in the least degree in touch with French sentiment on this point can have failed to remark that side by side with the sentiment of revenge, side by side with the thirst to appease a sorely wounded vanity, there is a deep-seated and sincere shrinking from the responsibility of re-opening the bloody page which closed so disastrously for France. In his secret heart the Frenchman still yearns for vengeance. He has never consented to the loss of the fair provinces which were once French, and one of which at least is still almost wholly French in heart and sympathy. But he shrinks from the price which he must pay for the luxury of revenge and the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine. If this responsibility weighs upon the fickle and light-hearted Frenchman who has so much to gain, it is easy to believe that it is not less felt by the severe and sober German, who has so much to lose, even if there were no direct and positive evidence that this is the case. But no more conclusive evidence could be forthcoming than the attitude assumed so recently by the Reichstag. Even should the opposition of Prince BISMARCK's demand fail, the fact that an appeal to the electors was necessary is a striking and conclusive sign of the extent to which the shrinking from another war with France is prevalent among the German people. Both nations know that the struggle, when it comes, will far surpass in its fierceness and in the greatness of the issues involved the war of 1870; and this very drawing of the breath, this shrinking from the responsibility of affording any pretex to the other by which a quarrel could be fomented, is a measure both of the greatness of the calamity which is feared and of the dread which is prevalent on both sides that at any moment the fatal hour may strike.

THE wise advertiser summons his customers to his counter through the medium of the daily newspapers having the largest circulation, because it is read by the most people.

AN Omaha man disposed of his remains in unique fashion. He wished to have them cremated and the ashes deposited in an urn which will ornament the bar of a saloon in Omaha. It is doubtful whether this fellow expects to pose as an awful example or whether he thinks he would feel most at home in a barroom with the "boys."

STARTLING intelligence comes from Italy that thousands of people of that sunny land who escaped the recent earthquake are about to start for America at once with hand organs and monkeys. Thank heaven but few of them ever reached the Pacific northwest, none we believe having touched Victoria for many a year.

PERSONALS

From Wednesday's Daily.

Messrs. E. C. Cargill and H. Stanton are at Roscabella.

Mr. Thos. Dunn is a prisoner at Field, and telegraphs that he don't know when he will get through. He won't go back and he can't come on.

Ex-Conn. Boyd is considerably better to day than he was yesterday.

Mr. A. R. Gray returned to the city last night from a business trip to the interior. He was one of the snow blockaders for a few days at Kamloops.

Judge Clapperton, of Nicola, is in the city on his way to the east via the Northern Pacific. He says the line of the C. P. R. will not be open for some days yet.

Dr. McSwain paid a professional visit to the premier yesterday at Cowichan. The hon. gentleman's condition we regret to state, is not of an assuring character. His rest is not that of complete repose, which is so essential to a patient in his condition.

It is said that amongst the beleagured passengers in the mountains Pacific wards are Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Troup.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. J. P. Planta was in the city yesterday.

Rev. A. H. Anderson, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Nanaimo, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday. He leaves, via the Northern Pacific, for Berbice, British Guiana, this week.

The Hon. Mr. Smithe is undergoing treatment by Dr. McSwain at the residence of the Hon. John Robson. The premier was conveyed back to the city yesterday in Mr. Dunsmuir's private car.

Mr. Cunningham, of the Golden Rule; Rev. Mr. Bryant and wife, Mr. J. Johnston, and G. Perrin were passengers by by the Yosemite from the mainland this morning.

Gazette Announcements.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Jno. Robson to sign Crown Grants for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works during the illness of the Honorable W. Smithe.

His Honor has also been pleased to appoint Lewis Thomas Davies, Esquire, M. D., to be Medical Officer of the Nanaimo Hospital, vice D. Cluness, M. D., deceased.

A Benefactor for Females.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Department of State has received a copy of the will of the late Jas. E. Seville, who died in Lima, Peru, recently, leaving one-half million dollars to be applied to the establishment in New York of an institution for the education of the poor female children.

The funeral of Lieut. C. Howell of the Signal Service took place from his residence to-day. The interment was made in the Mount Elwood Cemetery.

AN ENGINEER'S GRIEVANCE.

The locomotive engineers of the Erie road have asked the management to abolish the four grades now existing. The men claim that fourth grade engineers driving passenger engines have just as much responsibility as a first grade engineer. The company will not consent to this, but will consent to a reduction of the number of grades from 4 to 3, provided it does not increase the pay roll.

The Late Railway Accident.

BOSTON, March 16—The *Engineering News* in a long article about the Boston and Providence railroad disaster, based on reports made by engineering experts, declares that the broken bridge was very faulty in construction and made of bad material. The *News* says the general judgment of engineers will bear us up in saying a more shamefully bad specimen of bridge design and workmanship could hardly exist, and it is but right that an occurrence of this kind should be thoroughly investigated and the blame therefor placed upon the proper shoulders and the guilty ones punished accordingly.

It is now certain that legal proceedings will be instituted to recover damages for loss sustained by way of injuries for life, temporary ones, and the loss of many lives.

Baldwin the Masher.

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 15.—Judge Cheney delivered an elaborate opinion to-day granting a new trial on motion of the defendant in the celebrated Perkins-Baldwin case. The principal grounds upon which the application for a new trial was granted are that the demands are excessive, no verdict for so large an amount having ever been granted either in American or English courts; that seduction was laid as the ground for damages in the evidence of the plaintiff and in the arguments of her attorney when it had not been set forth in the pleadings, and that the evidence for defendant was improperly excluded.

The Fisheries Fleet.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Another addition to the fisheries protection fleet was made to-day. The department of Marine and Fisheries chartered at Shelbourne a fast sailing schooner of 105 tons burden to be used as a cruiser this summer.

Found Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—John E Steites charged with having attempted to obstruct the cars of the Sutter street railroad company with dynamite bombs on February 16th last was to-day found guilty.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

The speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

PETITIONS.

Hon. J. Robson presented a petition from settlers in New Westminster district in reference to liquor licenses, and one from settlers in Chilliwhack. (The hon. gentleman is so inaudible when he begins speaking that reports of brief remarks can not be depended on; his words have frequently to be guessed at.)

COMPANIES ACT.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie introduced a bill to amend the Companies Act, 1878; read a first time.

MAIL TO ALBERNI.

Mr. Thomson moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying that he will recommend to the Dominion government the expediency of establishing a weekly mail service between Nanaimo and the important and flourishing district of Alberni. The mover said Alberni now contained over one hundred settlers, and had only a mail service once a week, and at certain times once every two weeks. Resolution was carried.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Mr. Higgins introduced a bill to amend the 'Assessment Amendment Act, 1878," and the 'Assessment Amending Act, 1880,' which was read a first time.

IRRIGATION.

Mr. Martin moved the following resolution: Whereas owing to scarcity of water for purposes of irrigation, a very large area of agricultural land on the mainland of British Columbia (to the east of the Cascade Range) cannot be brought under cultivation, and the irrigation of such areas of land is beyond the means of individual holders; And whereas a large population would be introduced, and a corresponding revenue secured, if such lands were settled on and cultivated; Be it therefore resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying His Honor to take into consideration the advisability of offering a bonus for the successful raising of water in quantities sufficient for agricultural purposes. The mover said certain localities in Yale, of four or six thousand acres, could be brought under cultivation if artesian wells were sunk, similarly to those put down in California. The motion was seconded by Mr. Semlin.

Mr. Ladner asked that the resolution be made to apply west of the Cascades. The flat country at the mouth of the Fraser was almost destitute of fresh water. The settlers were compelled to haul water a long distance or build tanks.

Attorney-General Davie thought the resolution would be spoiled were the suggestion adopted. The Dominion Government could not well be asked to help in procuring water for household use.

The resolution passed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Col. Baker moved, That a respectful address be presented to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, asking His Honor to strongly urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of having a geological survey made of the Selkirk range, on the western side of the Upper Kootenay and Columbia valleys, similar in character to the geological survey which has already been made of the Rocky Mountain range on the eastern side of those valleys. The resolution, the mover said, was made in the interest of the miners of his district. Geology, he thought, should be the pilot of the mining industry.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Stenhouse asked the Attorney-General: What were the reasons which led to the dismissal of Mr. Thos. H. Beckensell from the constableship of Comox, in July last? Did these reasons exist before the general election in that month? and if so, why was the constable continued in office till after the election?

Attorney-General Davie—The dismissal of Mr. Beckensell was not considered before the election; it took effect on 31st of August, and was made on the score of economy.

Mr. Stenhouse asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, if it was the intention of the government to renew the Courtenay River bridge, so as to maintain communication between the settlers on both sides of the river, and secure the connection of the Qualicum road (specified in the estimates) with the colonization roads further north?

The Attorney-General—It is the intention to do whatever may be found necessary.

VANCOUVER AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Orr moved the second reading of the Vancouver Incorporation Act amendment bill. In doing so he briefly referred to the proposed amendments, to which there could be no objection.

Mr. Higgins said the introduction of this bill gave the House an opportunity of retracing a step taken by the last House, and the present was a proper time to change the name from Vancouver to Granville. The best thing about the place might be said to be its name, but in the interest of the place itself and of the public service the name should be changed.

Mr. Bole said the people of Vancouver should know what they require, and having asked for the amendments that only affected themselves their request should be granted.

The motion for the second reading was carried and the bill was ordered to be committed on Friday next.

VICTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Davie moved the second reading of the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association Bill, and explained how the funds had been accumulated. The object of the bill was to distribute the funds of the association on a basis of 5, 10, 15 and 20 years service—members who served less than 5 years receiving half a share, over 5 and under 10, one share, over 10 and under 15, one and a half shares, and over 15 two shares.

Col. Baker said it was claimed by those firemen opposed to the bill that they had had no notice of the meeting at which this plan of distribution was adopted. The bill had been before the private bills committee and had been passed by them in order to bring the matter before the House.

Mr. Prior presented the case of the opponents of the proposed distribution. The question of the disposal of the money should be settled by the courts. It was claimed that the meeting at which the proposed distribution was agreed to, was a packed one.

Mr. Higgins would oppose the bill. The money was contributed for charitable purposes, and ought to be disposed of in that way. If given to the proposed jubilee hospital, where a fireman's ward might be established, the object for which the fund had been created would be gained.

Mr. Dunsmuir was in favor of the bill. The money belonged to the firemen and they had a right to dispose of it as they saw fit.

Mr. Anderson thought preference ought to be given, in a distribution of the fund, to the oldest members.

Mr. Bole compared the proposed distribution to life insurance, which paid dividends or divided profits at the end of a specified time. The principal was a correct one and analagous to the present case. If the house wanted to be charitable, it had better dispense its own funds.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said it would be the height of injustice to devote the money to the jubilee hospital, as the fund was the property of the late fire department, and the House was powerless to dispose of it, excepting as the department decided.

The question was surrounded with difficulties, and it was very difficult for members to decide which side was right and which was wrong. The House was asked to pass upon a bill, about which the private bills committee had neglected to obtain full and accurate information. Upon the general proposition that a society desires to distribute its funds he was in accord provided a majority of the members were in favor. The fact that the matter was before the courts was a serious objection to the bill.

Col. Baker, in answer to a question by Mr. Beaven, said there was nothing in the by-laws which provided that the funds could be disposed of by a majority, two-thirds or unanimous vote of the association.

Mr. Grant thought the whole question should have been settled by arbitration between the parties concerned. A more equitable decision could be arrived at by a committee of practical, common-sense men, who would take the whole question into consideration, than by any other method. The House was not, under all the circumstances, the proper tribunal to deal with the question.

Mr. Turner was of opinion that the best course to pursue was not to receive the bill at all, but to relegate it to the Supreme Court. He would vote against the second reading.

Mr. T. Davie hoped the bill would be allowed to go into committee. If the adjustment of the difficulties between the members were referred to the courts it would go on for a year or two until all the money was consumed in costs, or should an order be made the money would be adjudged by the court to be the property of the trustees.

The second reading was carried and bill was set down for committee on Friday next.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

Mr. T. Davie moved the second reading of the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway Bill. He explained that the road would be ninety miles long, from Revelstoke, on the C. P. R., to deep water on Kootenay Lake. That lake had a shore line of 220 miles and was navigable all the year round. The principal object of the project was to develope the great mineral resources of the Kootenay Lake district. The promoters intended to go ahead at once with construction as soon as capital was secured, and the entire cost, $4,000,000, would be expended during the next five years. A proposal would be made to the government for a liberal grant of land to aid the company, and the land asked would be in alternate sections. The district was an exclusively mineral one, but no exclusive privilege of mineral rights was looked for. The road had already been chartered by the Dominion government, and during next session material financial aid would be asked from Canada for the benefit of the road.

Mr. Baker supported the second reading. He thought it advisable that the survey should commence within one year.

Mr. Beaven said there were one or two features in the bill which he could not give his assent to and omitted several that it should contain. One clause provided that the work of construction would commence within three years and be completed in five after the passage of the bill, while another said the bill would come into force by order-in-council. This made it possible for the bill to remain on our statute books for fifty years, and yet no work be done on the road. He held that the power to charter lines of this character lay exclusively within the power of the local legislatures, and, although a layman, he would hazard the opinion that when the question was decided by the courts that his contention would be sustained. The omission of a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese was a fatal objection to the bill as it stood. This was one reason, among others, why the Dominion government should not have the power to grant charters, for no restrictive Chinese clause would be placed in Dominion charters.

Mr. Dunsmuir said had he another railway bill before the House, he would insist upon employing Chinese. He looked upon Chinese as machines, and no person would stop a machine from working. He hoped the hon. gentleman (Mr. Beaven) would show more statesmanship than continue his crusade against the Chinese.

Mr. Bole was in favor of the second reading, on the distinct understanding that an anti Chinese clause was introduced in committee. The greatest public work ever carried on in the province had failed in accomplishing that good expected of it, because the employment of the accursed Chinese, who seemed to be an improved edition of the Egyptian locusts and possessing increased powers of destruction. At the request of Mr. Dunsmuir he explained the position of his constituents towards Chinese in the construction of the N. W. branch.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie said the government proposed to grant a moderate land subsidy of 3,200 acres per mile, in alternate sections, to the railways.

The motion for the second reading was carried, and the House went into committee on the bill, Mr. Thomson in the chair. All the clauses but two were passed, and the committee reported progress.

The House adjourned at 6 until 11 a. m. on Thursday.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 17th.

The speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

SUPPLY.

Mr. Bole continued the debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. With respect to the system adopted by the government during the present session, he said very serious fault was to be found. In administering the funds of the country, care ought to be taken that they should not be distributed in accordance with the support rendered. The policy of the government in this respect was regulated by political expediency, a policy which was mischievous in the extreme and calculated to overthrow the principles upon which constitutional government was based. The duty of the government was to ascertain what were the requirements of the several districts, and having ascertained that, they should then proceed to disburse the moneys of the province in accordance with the real needs of the districts, and independent of the probable support they were to receive from members of the House. It had come out accidentally that during the inception of the estimates the government members were taken into the confidence of the government and consulted as to the amounts of money their district wanted. This was a flagrant violation of the principles of constitutional government. The two constituencies which had received the largest shares from the treasury were Nanaimo and Cowichan, which were represented by members of the cabinet. This principle of distributing the moneys of the province was nothing more or less than a refined system of bribery. The government claimed to be a government of roads and bridges, but notwithstanding the fact that New Westminster District was the principal district in the province, there was a decrease in the appropriation of $5,000, although the trunk road and the road to Vancouver were in a shocking condition. It was utterly impossible to maintain traffic between Vancouver and New Westminster unless that road was improved. The existence of this state of affairs was perhaps part of the punishment on the city of Vancouver, and if such was the object it would be conceded to be more objectionable than the presence of the Victoria specials. The additional sum of $6000 should be put in the supplementary estimates for its repair. Referring to the drydock refund, he characterized the statements of the Provincial Secretary in respect to its expenditure as a bare delusion. In regard to the election in New Westminster district he challenged the Provincial Secretary that if he would resign his seat, he (Mr. Bole) would resign for New Westminster city and contest the constituency with him. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman was no doubt too old a bird to be caught in that way, and knew too well that there would be another vacant portfolio if he accepted the offer. (Applause.) The arrangement between the government and the C. P. R. was so closely drawn that it was impossible for the province to recover from the company for failure of contract. The extension of the line to Vancouver was attributed by some people, who professed to know, to the fact that the Provincial Secretary was the owner of lands in that locality. The pretext of the railway company that they had been prevented in their efforts to extend the line by the private owners was absurd. That company had shown a degree of rapacity unexampled in Canada, in tendering to private owners $10 per acre for land for which they had paid $5000.

Mr. Dunsmuir—Is it true that the C. P. R. offered $50,000 or $60,000 for the right of way?

Mr. Bole—No such offer was ever made, although such a statement was made on the outside. A lesser sum than that would have purchased the right of way. In respect to the whole subject of extension, the government had failed to perform their duty. A peculiar feature of the debates of this session was that all questions were decided by the mechanical majority without debate. They were prepared, like marionettes, to dance when the strings were pulled. The session thus far had been barren of great results, with the single exception of the Vancouver coercion act. Had he been present in the House at that time, he would have raised a protest against such an iniquitous measure. Up to the present the government has been nominally run by three, but practically by two members. This means that although public business has increased the number of ministers has decreased. The government are keeping the vacant portfolio dangling before their supporters, five of whom are said to aspire to the office. The loadstone, at all events, has the effect of keeping the mechanical majority solid. The only thing the government seemed to be consistent in was in getting into debt, and if the present system of blundering and plundering was continued, in four years bad would become worse and the country would be on the very verge of ruin. Referring to the discussion on the New Westminster election, he said the production and publication of the correspondence between himself and the government was cowardly and ungentlemanly. The statements of the agent at New Westminster were false and malicious in the extreme, and an attack upon his professional reputation. He submitted that the policy of the government was unsatisfactory, that their mode of getting into debt was also unsatisfactory, and believed that the country would not endorse the proposal made to borrow one million dollars; he would feel it his duty to oppose the government on its financial as well as on its general policy. (Applause.)

Mr. Higgins defended his vote on the Vancouver coercion bill, on the ground that he was preventing cruelty to animals. He expressed himself in favor of the million dollar loan, and produced copies of the TIMES and *Colonist* to prove that their sources of information, in regard to election returns, were unreliable, in order to show that the member for Cassiar was not justified in attaching any importance to newspaper reports in respect to the Behring Sea outrage.

The House adjourned at 12:40 to 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speaker resumed the chair at 2:15 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Dunsmuir continued the debate. He defended the conversion of the minister of finance (Mr. Duck), who was claimed as much a supporter of the government at the time he assumed office as he was a supporter of the opposition, who never had a policy whatsoever. If it was not for the loan the government were asking they deserved to be turned out. This was a large country which must be settled up before we can get a revenue. If the country had gone a few thousand dollars into debt, so much the better. He would be sorry even to see the revenue exceed the expenditure; and were he a member of the government the country would be much more in debt than it was to-day. (Hear, hear.) The provinced never progressed until the present government assumed office, and when the last government left office they left the finances in a beautiful muddle, leaving various debts for the present government to pay. He was not in favor of Chinese, although he had backed up the employment of Chinese labor. In great numbers they were a curse to the country, but it was our duty to protect the Chinese now in the country. No one could force him to employ a Chinaman. He had let more contracts than any other man on the floor of the House, but he had never let one that did not exclude Chinese labor. But the anti-Chinese clauses that were being put into all the private bills were an injury to the country. Capitalists were very sensitive, and were afraid to embark in undertakings where manual labor was employed. The existence of such clauses frightened capital and prevented its employment in public enterprises. A great deal was said about the government being unable to manage the loan of a million, but a million was not a great deal of money at any rate. Had the people not thought them competent they would not have been sent back at the late election. The complaint that Nanaimo had got more than its share of the appropriations was unreasonable, because Nanaimo was the bone and sinew of the province and had it had not been for that district the province would be in the position it was some years ago. Referring to his biennial sessions bill, which he admitted would not be carried, he said his object was to economize the money of the province, which would be better employed developing the quartz mines than paying the expenses of the session. He had never heard the leader of the opposition advocate the people's rights, for which he cared no more than the pair of glasses he held in his hand. The feeling against the interference of Canada in railway construction in the province was one that should be buried, as it was in the interest of the province that the Dominion should charter and subsidize all the railways it liked.

ALASKA'S CAPITAL.

THE CURIOUS OLD TOWN OF SITKA, FORMERLY NEW ARCHANGEL.

First Impressions of the Settlement—No Place Like Home—The Castle and the Cathedral—Logs in the Primeval Forest.

We were picking our way through a perfect wilderness of islands, on the lookout for the capital, of which we had read and heard so much. Surely the Alaskan pilot must have the eye and the instinct of a seabird or he could never find a port in that labyrinth. Moreover the air was misty; we felt that we were approaching the sea. Lofty mountains towered above us; sometimes the islands swam apart—they seemed all in motion, as if they were swinging to and fro on the tide—and then down a magnificent vista we saw the richly wooded slopes of some glorious height that loomed out of the vapor and bathed its forehead in the sunshine. Sometimes the mist grew denser and we could see hardly a ship's length ahead of us; and the air was so chilly that our overcoats were drawn snugly about us, and we wondered what the temperature might be "down south" in Dakota and New England.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

In the grayest of gray days we came to Sitka, and very likely for this reason found it a disappointment at first sight. Certainly it looked dreary enough as we approached it—a little cluster of tumble-down houses scattered along a bleak and rocky shore. We steamed slowly past it, made a big turn in deep water, got a tolerable view of the city from one end of it to the other, and then crept up to the one little dock, made fast, and were all granted the freedom of the capital for a couple of days. It is a gray place, gray with a greenish tinge in it—the kind of green that looks perennial, a dark, dull evergreen. There was some little show of color among the costumes of the people on shore—bright blankets and brighter calicoes—but there was no suspicion of gayety or of a possible show of enthusiasm among the few sedate people who came down to see us disembark.

I began to wonder if these solemn spectators that were grouped along the dock were ghosts materialized for the occasion; if the place were literally dead—dead as the ancient Russian cemetery on the hill, where the white crosses with their double arms, the upper and shorter one asland, shone through the sad light of the waning day. We had three little Russian maids on our passenger list, daughters of Father Mitropolski, the Greek priest at Sitka. They were returning from a convent school at Victoria, B. C., and were bubbling over with delight at the prospective joys of a summer vacation at home; but no sooner had they received the paternal embraces upon the dock than the virtue of happiness went out of them, and they became sedate little Sitkans, whose dignity belied the riotous spirit that had made them the life of the ship on the way up.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

We also brought home a little Russian chap who had been working down at Fort Wrangell, and having made a fortune—it was a fortune in his eyes—he was coming back to stay in the land of his nativity. He was quiet enough on shipboard; indeed, he had almost escaped observation until we sighted Sitka, but then his heart could contain itself no longer, and he made confidants of several of us to whom he had spoken never a word until this moment. How glad he was to greet its solemn shores, to him no doubt the dearest spot in all the earth. A few hours later we met him. He was swinging on the gate at the homestead in the edge of the town—a sweet, primitive place that caught our eye before the youngster caught our ears with his cheerful greeting.

"Oh, I so glad!" said he, with a mist in his eye that harmonized with everything else. "I make $80 in four month at Wrangell. My sister not know me when I get home. I so glad to come back to Sitka. I not go away any more." Of course we poured out of the ship in short order and spread through the town like ants. At the top of the dock is the Northwest Trading company's store—how we learned to know these establishments. Some scoured it for a first choice and got the pick of the wares, but here, as elsewhere, we found the same motley collection of semi-barbaric bric-a-brac—brilliantly painted Indian paddles spread like a sunburst against the farther wall; heaps of wooden masks and all the fantastical carvings such as the aborigines delight in and in which they almost excel. Up the main street of the town is another store, where a series of large rooms overflowing with curios fairly bewilders the purchaser of grotesque wares.

THE CASTLE AND THE CHURCH.

At the top of Katalan's rock, on the edge of the sea, stands the Colonial castle. It is a huge wooden structure, looking more like a barrack than a castle. At the foot of the rock are the barracks and custom house. A thin sprinkling of marines, a few foreign-looking citizens—the full-fledged Rusk of the unmistakable type is hard to find nowadays—and troupes of Indians give a semblance of life to this quarter. At the top of the street stands the Russian Orthodox church, and this structure, with its quaint tower and spire, is really the lion of the place. St. Michael's was dedicated in 1844 by the venerable Ivan Veniaminoff, metropolitan of Moscow, for years priest and bishop at Ounalaska and Sitka.

I saw in a woods back of the town an immense log. It was in the primeval forest, and below it were layers of other logs lying crosswise and in confusion. I know not how far below me was the solid earth, for mats of thick moss and deep beds of dead leaves filled the hollows between the logs; but this log, nearly three feet in diameter, was above them all, and out of it—from a seed no doubt imbedded in the bark—had sprung a tree that is to-day as great in girth as the log that lies prostrate beneath its roots. These mighty roots have clasped that log in an everlasting embrace and struck down into the soil below. You can conjecture how long the log has been lying there in that tangle of mighty roots—yet the log is to-day as sound a bit of timber as one is likely to find anywhere.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Prince Krapotkine's Brother.

Alexander Krapotkine, who was persecuted by the Russian government into committing suicide at Tomsk last month, was a brother of the well-known Prince Peter Krapotkine. Although only 43 years old, he had translated many great English works into Russian, and was one of the foremost astronomers and meteorologists in Russia. After his return from exile in Siberia the government forbade him to enter any university town, to communicate with any institution of learning, or to pursue further his scientific work; and this drove him to despair.—Chicago Times.

River Parties in France.

At the river parties in France, where they are just now the fashion, fresh reeds are wreathed into ornamental devices to deck the table, and water lilies are the only flowers admissible. Further, the lady guests should wear "lake blue" or "river green" dresses, and leave their hair floating over their shoulders in "water nymph" fashion.—Chicago Herald.

Gen. Gordon's Pocket Bible.

In one of the great picture galleries at Windsor castle are several precious caskets, among other exquisite objets de vertu. Queen Victoria entered, recently, with a small book in her hand, and asked the keeper of these treasures which was the most rare and valuable of all the caskets. He showed her one made of pure rock crystal, ornamented with gold and enamel. In this casket the queen placed the small book—General Gordon's pocket Bible, annotated and marked by his own hand.—Frank Leslie's.

The London suburbs are crowded with outlet houses and shops.

Trifling With Legislation.

Mr. Higgins has given notice that he will move to amend the Vancouver incorporation act by changing the name to Granville. The member for Esquimalt does not expect that his motion will carry, or, should it pass, that it would effect a change of the name of the new city on Barrard Inlet. The name has been fixed by the citizens, legalized by the charter and by the Dominion Government, and should it now be changed to Tinbucteo or Siwashtown by the House, it will remain Vancouver for all time. No one knows this better than the editor of the *Colonist*, who is so unpatriotic and selfish that he cannot restrain his personal feelings of vindictiveness against a neighboring city. We have heard much recently about the future of British Columbia, and the position it will sometime occupy as the leading Province of the confederation; but if we are to be cursed with a perpetuation of old feuds and sectionalisms, the golden age will be deferred until another and more liberal generation, which knows no such miserable prejudices, has risen up to enjoy, as a happy and united people, the advantages and blessings of the whole Province.

The latest report from Algoma is to the effect that Mr. Dawson, the late member, with all places heard from, was thirty ahead of Mr. Burke, Liberal.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

AN English woman, young Mrs. Cunard, is spoken of as the belle at Cannes this season. Miss Chamberlain has not yet arrived here.

Mrs. Grant is in possession of about 200 letters written to her by the General during his courtship which form, it is said, "the most exact and and accurate history of the Mexican war ever made.

Miss Edith Andrews, who is going to marry young John A. Logan, is the daughter of wealthy parents but wholly unspoiled. She is blonde, small, graceful and attractive, and possesses great dignity and a sweet disposition.

The Hartford times says that none of Mrs. Cleveland's photographs do her justice at all, as her face is one which lights up brightly and soulfully in conversation, and therein lies its greatest charm.

Booth will be followed at the Baldwin San Francisco by the Thalia Opera Company, one of the largest and most complete operatic organizations known to the amusement world.

J. St. Maur writes that he will probaly become permanently attached to the Abbey brigade. He is at present in St. Paul looking after the preliminary work of Mme. Patti.

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DIED.

PALMER.—Died, in this city, on the 14th instant Plaby Palmer, a native of Bath, England aged 62 years.

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Victoria, March 12, 1887. 3m 14-W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 13, 1887.

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

THE TIMES learns that the blockade trouble on the line of the C. P. R. is in the Selkirks and Rogers' Pass, seven miles of which is reported to be the scene of unexpected difficulties. The average snow fall in the mountains is from six to eight feet. The snow sheds have with stood the repeated avalanches that have passed over them very satisfactorily. At points where no snow sheds were provided snow and slight land slides have taken place. In Rogers' Pass proper, the avalanches came from both directions. In several places from the opposite mountain sides whole acres of snow, heavy with rain and the effects of the chinooks that have been blowing for some days came down the mountain side tearing everything in its way, filling up the valley, piling many feet of solid snow, ice and debris on the track to the depth of from six to ten feet. Construction trains, employing large groups of men, have to be used in clearing the track and carrying away the snow, &c. A west bound train recently was so hotly pressed by these avalanches that a run was made to a stone and rock tunnel. The roaring of these avalanches in their downward destructive course is something appalling—resembling Heaven's artillery. The weak spots will receive attention during the summer, so as to prevent a resurrence of similar trouble in the future. A large number of west bound passengers are being maintained at the company's expense at Calgary, Banff and other points east of the break, whilst an equally anxious crowd are at Kamloops, New Westminster and Vancouver. The action of the company in thus paying for the board and keep of the beleaguered passengers is favorably commented upon. It is feared the line will not be cleared for a day or two yet. Nothing definite is known as to the disposal of the mails accumulating here for the east, and at eastern points for this city. The winter, so far, has been one of the severest on record. Railroading has been rendered specially precarious everywhere from British Columbia to Southern California on the Pacific coast, to Halifax and Texas on the Atlantic seaboard. The oldest inhabitant in many parts of the east has no recollection of such a severe winter.

Branching Out.

Mr. G. H. Burns, Manager of the Bank of British North America in this city, who returned from the east after an absence of several months, in the early part of the week, extended his holiday visit as far as New York, and other American cities. He spent some time in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and several other Canadian cities and towns. He reports business generally in the east as fairly satisfactory. Many were met with making anxious inquiries about British Columbia, this and other cities and our resources generally. A considerable tourists travel will set in next summer via the Canadian Pacific toward Victoria and the coast. The bank of British North America has opened an office in Winnipeg, and it is the intention to establish agencies at the Western points, as well as one at Vancouver. Its principal branches in eastern Canada are in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Brantford. It has always pursued a very conservative policy and has consequently escaped being involved in any serious failures within the last ten years, making it one of the soundest financial institutions in the country.

He Held the Gallery

The scene in the Assembly yesterday afternoon during Mr. Bole's excoriation of the Hon. John Robson, for his questionable tactics during the late provincial election in New Westminster district was one not likely to be soon forgotten. The gallery, who to a man were in sympathy with Mr. Bole, enjoyed the dressing down the talented member for the Royal city was administering hon. Provincial Secretary. Mr. Bole's soft, melodious voice rang through the chamber as he proceeded with the demolition of his adversary. Equally effective were the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Beaven, who proved the charge so conclusively that it is positively a matter of surprise that a solitary individual was found to vote against the motion. "Yellow dog" in the Assembly appears to be as potential there as in the country for party purposes. Hereafter no matter how questionable the transaction the majority will endorse it. Whither are we drifting? is a pertinent question many are now asking.

Vancouver and the Specials.

A correspondent writing from Vancouver avers that the superintendent of the provincial police is to a great extent responsible for the recent troubles at Vancouver. He reached this city the day prior to the uprising at the head of 25 Chinese, and gave the citizens, as it were a fighting challenge. On his reappearance again he was hissed and hooted by an aggrieved and outraged people. Had it not been that he was accompanied by Stipendiary Magistrate Vowell, who is a favorite at Vancouver, it is believed there would have been serious trouble. The city, our correspondent says, has now a sworn in official force of one hundred men. It need not surprise your readers, he adds, if they hear of the arrest of Supt. Rogers and his officials as trespassers. Vancouver will fight to the bitter end any claim made upon her for the maintenance of the Victoria specials.

Dirt Does Not Pay.

A few days ago the young but prosperous city of San Diego, in Southern California, by a vote of the people, decided to issue bonds to the amount of $400,000 for the construction of a sewer system. San Diego enjoys a fame for the salubrity of its climate. It is a growing city and has a strong belief in its own future. The Silurian is not held in esteem there. Her people, besides having a rational regard for their own health, understand the value of good sewerage as an attraction to outsiders. They know that as a business proposition, dirt does not pay. The penurious theory of municipal government finds no favor in San Diego, or anywhere else amongst energetic people imbued with the spirit of progress.

Who'll Beat It.

Yesterday one of the geese imported from England by the late Mr. H. S. Jones, druggist, and sold to Mrs. Houghton, Kingston street, James Bay, laid a monster egg. Its weight is 14½ ounces, and measures 14 and 10¾ inches respectively. This monster species of the egg crop is now the property of Mr. Jamieson, who has charge of the sidewalk repairing. We will be glad to hear from any one who can beat this egg. Who will it be?

Injured by a Tree.

A man named F. G. Lowrie, who had been seriously injured by a falling tree, was brought to the city this morning and placed in the Royal Hospital, by a farmer named Field. Lowrie was out hunting at the time and was partaking of lunch when the tree, which was on fire fell upon him. He is very seriously hurt, but it is hoped he will survive. The good Samaritan who brought him to the city is entitled to all praise, as the journey was a slow and tedious one, and occupied the whole night.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, March 10th.

The debate on Mr. Orr's motion of censure upon the Provincial Secretary for bribing the electors during his political canvass, was continued yesterday afternoon as follows:

Mr. Bole said if the House would look at this question dispassionately, it would come to the conclusion that the charge deserved further investigation. The two colleagues of the Provincial Secretary have alleged that that gentleman took advantage of his position to promise public money to influence the opinion of the electors. The charge involved was a grave one, namely, bribery, and undue influence during an election, and that by a minister of the Crown. Bribery by public funds was the worst kind, as it involved a malversation of the duties of office, and of this the Provincial Secretary had been guilty. To the allegations made by Mr. Orr that Mr. Robson had again and again told the electors that he had $100,000 of the dry dock money still in the Treasury, and it would be spent in the district if government members were returned. Mr. Robson only gave his own denial and some cooked reports from his own paper, the *Columbian*. The Provincial Secretary had distinctly told the people of New Westminster that they could not expect government favors if they did not return government supporters. He (Mr. Bole) was at the meeting, and asked him if it was true that they had the money from the dry dock refund in the Treasury, and that gentleman had replied, "yes, in the Treasury."

Hon. Mr. Robson—No, no.

Mr. Bole reiterated the assertion, and said the man who denied it was guilty of a barefaced, wilful, corrupt falsehood. In making this statement, he was supported by Messrs. Ladner and Orr, and against their assertions there was opposed the bald statement of the Provincial Secretary, who has not, as all know, a monopoly of veracity. In reading to the House an anonymous letter—the emanation of a blackguard (for a letter calling Messrs. Ladner and Orr "liars" cannot otherwise be characterized)—the honorable gentleman was identifying himself with the writer, and as the receiver was as bad as the thief, his conduct in reading such a letter was both cowardly and blackguardly. He seemed to think his word was all-powerful and that when he made a denial that settled the matter. The Provincial Secretary said he had promised nothing, but looking at the public accounts it was found he had paid out $1,600—an instance of his performances being better than his promises. There was no pretense whatever that he had any proper authority from the Chief Commissioner of Public Works; no gazette notice was ever published, as required by law. Mr. Robson's denial amounted to very little, as it would be in the recollection of the House that it often happened that Mr. Robson made a statement on the floor of the House, and within the hour denied ever having made it. In addressing the House, he had shown the temper of a pedagogue, and like a lawyer with a bad case he had abused the opposite counsel. Mr. Robson got in by wheedling the Vancouver vote to plump for him and then he showed his gratitude by being the first to give that city a peace preservation act, and damage her fair name throughout the world, but it was ever thus, Mr. Robson always bit the hand that fed him. The Provincial Secretary had referred to his connection as paymaster of the C. P. R.—a subject which he should have allowed to rest. There was an old proverb that "anger was short madness," and during the hon. gentleman's anger he must undoubtedly have been mad, otherwise he would not have revived that subject. So far, as he (Mr. B.) was aware the hon. Provincial Secretary had been discharged from that position because he was too honest, and ever since he had been known as "honest" John. (Laughter.) He protested against a minister evincing such an arrogant and intolerant spirit against members of the minority, and concluded a scathing speech by expressing a hope that the government majority would vote intelligently and not as a whitewashing brigade. The opposition could not keep the majority from doing wrong, but if they were determined to do dirty work for the government the opposition would see that they plenty of it to do. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Davie said the charge made in the resolution was without foundation. The statements of the members for New Westminster district should be taken with considerable discount. He quoted the opinion of Chief Justice Richards, that the promise of government aid, made openly by a minister of the Crown to the electors did not constitute bribery. He thought the resolution was unworthy the gentleman who brought it in.

Mr. Grant maintained that a certain mode of procedure was laid down in the statute, by which ministers of the Crown were to be governed, and in pursuing the course he had in New Westminster district, the Provincial Secretary had violated the law. The statements of the Provincial Secretary and of Hon. Mr. Duck, in respect to the dry dock refund, were directly opposed to each other and could not be reconciled by any species of argument. The province not only had not $100,000 of the graving dock money on hand, but was indebted in a large amount to the bank of British Columbia, things for which the house should condemn him. In stating to the contrary, and in bribing the electors of his district the provincial secretary had been guilty of corrupt practices and therefore should be condemned by this house.

Mr. T. Davie spoke in defence of the provincial secretary.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the subject was one of great importance to the people. The rules of the house prohibited corrupt practices at elections, and in view of the facts brought forward, it would be an extraordinary thing if the members of this house would whitewash the provincial secretary. Reading the several statements in the resolution, he showed that every fact was establishment. The assertion that undue influence had been used had not been controverted, and undue influence rendered the individual using it liable to prosecution. Every syllable in the resolution was proved by the documents submitted in the usual manner before the House; In regard to personal bitterness, there never was such a vindictive speech made in the House as the one delivered by the Provincial Secretary in attacking his own collegue, Mr. Orr. He was the first to introduce personal matters, and provoked the chastisement he received. The House should put its foot down on the practise of ministers going through the country and promising money to the people for the purpose of influencing the electorate. The Provincial Secretary said that no money had been spent before the election, but he had not said where the work was done. The information was omitted from the vouchers, but it was presumable that as the money was paid at the end of June and the election was held on the 7th, that the work had been performed before the election. It had not been shown that an order-in-council had been passed authorizing the Provincial Secretary to act as chief commissioner of lands and works which was clearly necessary by law. Mr. T. Davie had said, "why not prosecute the Provincial Secretary," but he had better ask his brother, the Attorney General, to become the prosecutor; it was not the duty of a private member to become a public prosecutor. This was a matter of grave importance to the province, and this House should express its utmost condemnation of such a flagrant prostitution of position. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dunsmuir opposed the motion, and compared the conduct of the Provincial Secretary to that of a former government in carrying on work at the dry dock to influence votes.

Mr. Semlin said it required no apology to claim the indulgence of the House for a time to discuss a resolution fraught with consequences so important. For generations it has been an object for legislators to devise means to protect the purity of elections. For this purpose we have passed a law, called the corrupt practices act, to prevent undue or improper influence to be used for the purpose of obtaining a seat in the Legislature. Now, this resolution sets out that the Provincial Secretary did use undue influence to obtain a seat in this House, and he would ask any intelligent and impartial man if he had not established his case? Nay more he would ask if the Provincial Secretary did not himself admit that he had been guilty of what was charged. Does not that gentleman admit that he went into the district of New Westminster to canvass for the vote of that constituency, and that while so canvassing he distributed money and promises of money? What were the circumstances? His hon. friend, the Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines, Minister of Agriculture and Finance, not satisfied with such a redundancy of titles, such a multitude of offices, usurped the office of Minister of Public Works and went heeled for the combat. The money bags of the province in one hand, the patronage of public works in the other! What show had any candidate against such a combination as that? However corrupt and despicable it is for anyone to use his own money for bribery it is still more despicable, still more dishonest, to take the public money for such purposes. The Provincial Secretary says it was an accidental coincidence that he went into the constituency to see about the works of the district on the eve of a general election. It would be an unfortunate coincidence for him if the House did its duty in the premises. He also advances as an argument in defense of his conduct that he only did last summer what he had done in former years. If true, then for years he has been breaking the statute governing in such cases, which expressly and clearly sets out that if anyone is delegated to do the duty of the Chief Commissioner or other executive office, the public shall be apprized of the fact by an advertisement in the British Columbia *Gazette*. None of these things were done, but in his anxiety to secure the election he sets all law at defiance; he acts as Chief Commissioner illegally, he lets contracts illegally, he promises money and work in contravention of the the act to prevent corrupt practices, and in the face of all this he tells us that the resolution is beneath his contempt, and one of his supporters, the junior member for Victoria city (Mr. T. Davie) says that this resolution will do no good. Why, what are we to understand from this? Can it be that the government, relying upon a mechanical majority, have persuaded their supporters to vote down this resolution before hearing it discussed? Whether that mechanical majority have been so instructed or not, the opposition do not propose to sit silently by and let such outrages pass unnoticed. His honored friend defended his action by saying that he did not go alone—that he took the Road Superintendent with him. One of his colleagues asserts that this Road Superintendent was a most zealous partizan. Now, we can imagine the party traveling at the public expense, talking a little roads and a good deal of politics, discussing where the money would procure the most votes. What a picnic? and what a result? It reflects credit on the voters of New Westminster district—that despite all his eloquence, despite all the influence of his subalterns, despite his multitude of offices, his money and his patronage, the electors of the district returned a majority against the government, thus proving the integrity of the electorate and its suspicious and distrust of the methods pursued. The Provincial Secretary goes away back to past times to attack the character of his colleague, the introducer of this resolution, and tries to make out that his action is actuated by disappointed ambition in his wish to act in some capacity on the Canadian Pacific railway surveys. As well might we go back to the history of the past and say that the action of the provincial secretary in opposing the McCreight administration was spite for disappointed ambition. As well might we say that his actions in those days was because Mr. McCreight refused him an office. In all his parliamentary experience, he (Mr. Semlin) had never listened to so personal, so vindictive a speech, as that delivered by the provincial secretary in his assault upon those collegues. He could not say that he was surprised, for a little more or less of personal abuse is expected, but when he quoted from a letter he became responsible for the expressions quoted—one of which was "bare faced liars," and he wound up with "Hellish revenge." When listening to those expressions, hissed across the floor of the house with such venom of sound and force of gesticulation, it was felt that at times when the Provincial Secretary gets on his feet to address the House, he mounts to the top of his imagination, drops the reins of his discretion, and gives full flow to the spontaneous malignity of his nature. (Applause.)

Mr. McLeese said every fact had been proved, and he could not understand how the gentleman opposite would oppose the resolution, unless for the purpose of whitewashing the Provincial Secretary, which they could easily do with their mechanical majority. Mr. Robson had referred to the time he was paymaster on the C. P. R, but the less he said about that time the better. He, the speaker, could well remember how the paymaster was influenced by political bias in discharging the duties of his office, especially in purchasing supplies in the interior. On one occasion he gave orders to his purveyors not to purchase any flour from him (McLeese) unless they could get it cheaper, because he was a supporter of the Walkem-Beaven government. It was totally well known that only one party could get a contract from the paymaster, and because of one shady transaction one poor fellow had to leave suddenly for San Francisco, and afterwards died from grief.

Messrs. Martin and Baker spoke in opposition to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Orr closed the debate, reviewing the arguments and replying to the several personal charges. He repelled the insinuations made by the Provincial Secretary, and intimated that it would be better if the unsavory port of Hon. J. Robson were permitted to remain buried in oblivion.

The resolution was then put and lost. Messrs. Beaven, Bole, Orr, McLeese, Semlip, Grant, Stenhouse and Ladner voted for the motion, and all the other members, with the exception of Messrs. Smithe, Prior and Thomson, who were absent, and Mr. Robson, who stood aside, against.

The House then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 11th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Reid.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

Mr. Speaker gave his decision on the point reserved yesterday to the effect that there was no authority for the production of the name of the writer of a private letter quoted in the House.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

Mr. Turner, from the select committee to enquire into the conduct of the last Victoria election, said that additional evidence had been secured and the committee had a supplemental report to make. He was informed, however, that having reported already, the committee had been discharged.

Hon. Mr. Beaven held that having been appointed for a special purpose and having handed in its report, its functions ceased. The committee, as constituted, was not an impartial tribunal, and it was futile to expect that a fair report could be expected. The report already presented by the majority was not, he submitted, in accordance with the evidence laid before the committee.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the committee having reported was thereby discharged.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved that the same committee be empowered to take further evidence and report from time to time. The motion was allowed to stand for the usual two days notice.

THE VANCOUVER WAR.

Mr. Orr moved that an order of this House be granted for a return of all correspondence, telegrams and communications, Orders in Council, and reports of the superintendent of police, in any way relating to the appointment of a special police force to preserve the peace within the municipal limits of the City of Vancouver. The mover explained that he had been requested by the corporation of the City of Vancouver to obtain this information. Seconded by Mr. Ladner.

Attorney-General Davie objected to furnishing the information, saying that it would be unadvisable that correspondence in reference to the administration of justice should be made public pending proceedings. It would not be in the public interest that the information should be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Beaven held that the documents already read to the House were public property and should be printed for the information of members. It was no doubt true that there were times when information should be withheld by the government, but he was not aware that this was an occasion of that kind.

Mr. Orr said the impression was that there was something anterior to the report of the chief of police which caused the government to act so hastily in sending constables to Vancouver.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Martin moved, That an order of the House be granted for a return of all correspondence between the Department of Lands and Works and any officer of the government, or any other person, having reference to a piece of land on the north side of Burrard Inlet, and described as lying to the north of lot 204, group 1, New Westminster District.

Mr. Orr asked for explanations.

Mr. Martin said he would not gratify the honorable gentleman.

Motion was adopted without debate.

COUNTY COURT.

Mr. T. Davie introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend the County Court Jurisdiction Act, 1885," which was read a first time.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt." Read a first time.

ASHCROFT BRIDGE.

Mr. McLeese reminded the government that the return asked for in reference to the Ashcroft bridge had not yet been brought down.

JURORS' BILL.

The act to amend the jurors' act was reported from the committee complete with amendments.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Public School Act. The bill provides new regulations for granting teachers' certificates, making some of them good for life. He explained briefly the provisions of the measure.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, in criticising the bill, severely commented on the unintelligible explanation given by the Minister of Education, and pointed out that the principle of giving graduates of universities exceptional privileges, when they did not possibly understand the theory of teaching at all, was a most injurious one. He observed that the hon. Minister of Education had a gentleman (the Supt. of Education) at his elbow to coach him, which was an unusual circumstance; and showed that the Minister did not know much about the bill. During the time an honorable member was addressing the House, however, the Minister of Education should not show him a discourtesy by talking continually to that gentleman. [Hear, hear.]

The House went into committee, Mr. Ladner in the chair.

FRIDAY, March 11.

In committee of the whole, the bill to amend the Education Bill was discussed at length. The advantage proposed to be given under the bill to graduates of universities, who would not be required to pass an examination for certificates the same as other teachers, were objected to by Messrs. Beaven, Higgins, and others, and finally an amendment, moved by the former, placing graduates on the same footing as other applicants, was defeated by a vote of 10 to 9.

WOMEN AS TRUSTEES.

Mr. Higgins moved to add a new clause, making women eligible for election as trustees.

Mr. Allen would oppose such an innovation. In Clinton three married men have acted as trustees for seven years. If one should retire, one of the other two could get his wife elected and thus have a majority of the board in his own house.

Mr. Dunsmuir called it a new-fangled idea which he would oppose.

Mr. Martin asked that the amendment be withdrawn.

Hon. J. Robson said in Conservative England women have acted as trustees for years, and argued that the influence of women on the school board in this province would be beneficial.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought the mothers of the children had the greatest interest in the education imparted at the schools, and if placed on the school-board they would take care that the proper teachers were appointed to take charge of the schools. He felt satisfied that it was a step in the direction and would give it his hearty support.

Mr. Dunsmuir would vote for women as trustees if men were left off. He did not believe in mixing them.

Mr. Semlin was of opinion that the electors were quite competent to judge if a woman was competent to serve as a trustee and might be trusted. He agreed with the abstract principles of the section.

On a vote being taken the motion was carried on the following division:

Ayes—Higgins, Robson, Beaven, Turner, Vernon, Mason, John, Semlin, McLeese, Anderson, Orr, Stenhouse—12.

Noes—Prior, Croft, Dunsmuir, Thompson, Martin, T. Davie, Allen—7.

Mr. Allen moved to restrict the operations of the amendment to west of the Cascades, which was lost, and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

ESTIMATES.

A message from the lieutenant governor, submitting the estimates, was presented by Mr. Robson.

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked that Tuesday be fixed for the discussion.

Hon. Mr. Robson objected and proposed Monday, and on motion it was resolved to take them into consideration on Monday.

The House then adjourned until 2 p. m. on Monday.

BECOMING ALARMED.

The Probable Effect of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The operations of the Interstate Commerce Act comes into force on the 1st of next month. It is rumored that an effort will be made by the transcontinental lines to secure a hearing for the doctrine that the conditions of Pacific coast business are so radically dissimilar from those prevailing in most other parts of the country that this business ought to be excepted from the operation of section 4 of the act. The position is that under the clause forbidding a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer haul, "under circumstances and conditions substantially similar," the section may be suspended by the Commissioners, as to Pacific coast business, since the circumstances and conditions under which this business is done and must be done are not "substantially similar" to those prevailing in most other parts of the country. The Portland *Oregonian* considers that the circumstances and conditions are radically dissimilar. This is unquestionable. It adds that a vigorous enforcement of the law will cut off the business of the roads to terminal points on the Pacific seaboard, and transfer the same to the ocean and to the Canadian Pacific. Hence it is argued that our transcontinental line should be so far exempted or relieved from the operation of the act as to enable them to carry from the east to San Francisco, to Portland, and to other points subject to ocean competition. This argument, there is reason to believe, will be presented to the commissioners. The question is whether they will regard themselves as justified in yielding to it. They have power to do so, and the argument that it is proper for them to do so may be strongly presented. What the roads will ask is simply permission to make such rates to points on the seaboard as will enable them to meet ocean competition at those points; for, if this permission is not granted the roads will be obliged to surrender their business at all points accessible from the ocean. This will virtually cut them off from the great marts of Western trade. A further result will be to throw additional burdens upon the traffic to interior points, since what the roads lose by deprivation of through business they must make up on local business. It is a knotty problem, and probably it must wait for solution till experience shall come to the aid of theoretical and speculative interpretation.

FOR THE NORTH.

The Idaho Sails for Alaska—Extraordinary Mining Developments.

The steamship Idaho, Captain Ingalls, sailed for Alaska last Friday morning, carrying about seventy-five passengers and a large quantity of freight. Among those who left this place for Cassiar were Messrs. John Callbreath, Rufus Sylvester, Johnathan Merrifield, James Holroyd, George McAuley and Harry Carter, and there were on board for Alaska, Messrs. Treadwell, Murray, Capt. Foller, C. Boyle, A. Fraser, R. P. Nelson, Patrick Brady, J. A. Williams and Mr. Gregory, a mining expert from Denver. Col. Captain Carroll will return from Nanaimo and take charge of the Olympian, which is expected to leave on her first trip to the north on the 19th of March. This magnificent steamer will make two trips per month, taking only eleven days for the round trip. An extraordinary mining development is now in progress in Alaska, and in addition to the present mill in operation on Douglas Island, Mr. Treadwell informed us that his company will this summer erect another 200 stamp mill. There is now in course of erection a 160 stamp mill by a Boston company, and two other mills, of 100 to 120 stamp capacity, are projected. The work on all of those mills will be commenced immediately. Mr. P. Brady, who returns north, has sold to an eastern company several undeveloped quartz locations on Barner's Bay, fifty miles north of Douglas Island, for about $60,000 or $70,000, and at that place considerable development is also likely to take place during the summer.

Personalities.

The personalities indulged in by members of the House on Thursday have been freely commented on by the public, and as a rule the blame has been thrown upon the members politically opposed to the individual speaking of the episode. To come to a decision adverse to an opponent simply because he is an opponent is the blindest sort of partizanship. The debate in question was made personal by Hon. John Robson, who read a letter denouncing Messrs. Ladner and Orr as "bare-faced liars," and for half an hour indulged in other personalities equally as strong and objectionable. Nothing so malevolent or vindictive was ever heard in our Assembly as the speech of the Provincial Secretary, and if those who followed, gave him back as much as he sent, although couched in more parliamentary language, that gentleman alone is to blame. He struck the first blow below the belt, and it was a cowardly and treacherous one.

Emigrants.

The Rev. John Bridger, Emigrant's Chaplain, of S. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, will most likely come through to New Westminster about the middle of next April, bringing with him some few people from the old country. Mr. Bridger wishes to make it known that he can get as many domestic servants as may be needed for British Columbia. If any persons are in want of either servants or farm hands they can obtain all information as to passage money from Rev. G. Ditcham, Sapperton. It will be necessary that they state in application what wages they will pay, what accommodation they have, and what the services required. Anybody wishing for an interview with Mr. Bridger will kindly send to Rev. G. Ditcham, so that everything can be arranged before his arrival. If found necessary, a servants home will in time be established somewhere close to New Westminster.

C. P. R. Steamers.

From New York it is learned that Messrs. Frazar & Co., of Yokohama and New York, the well-known importers and tea merchants, have been appointed agents in New York and Yokohama for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Vancouver-Australian line of steamers. The Parthia leave for Yokohama in a few days from New York, to load the first cargo from the Orient for the Occident, over the Canadian National route.

Northwest Coast.

Mr. Geo. Wilkscraft, of Georgetown, near Fort Simpson, is building a twin-screw steamer to be used principally in carrying lumber from his mill to the different canneries. She will have a capacity of 150 tons and is expected to be running by first of May.

BEECHER ON CHILDREN

Beecher's Letter to Parents on the Training of Children.

A Child a Fancy Cup Requiring Constant Vigilance—Beecher's Parents.

Some months since the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher agreed with a syndicate of eastern newspapers to supply a weekly letter, to appear simultaneously in their Saturday issues. The following is the last letter which has reached our hands from the east. It appears over Mr. Beecher's signature in the Toronto *Globe* of the 26th of February, and copyrighted in the United States, and dated Brooklyn, Feb. 23.

The late great preacher began his letter by saying:

I do not like to sow the seeds of suspicion in the minds of parents about their children, but there are thousands and thousands of parents in our great cities who think, who know that their children "never lie," and yet their tongue is like a bended bow. They think their children never drink; but there is not a fashionable saloon within a mile of their homes that the boys are not familiar with. They think their children never do unvirtuous things; and yet they reek with unvirtue. There are many young men who, when they return to their father's houses, are supposed to have been making visits to this or that person. It is as mere guise.

The practice of allowing children to go out at night to find their own companions and their own places of amusement may leave one in twenty unscathed and without danger; but I think that nineteen out of twenty fall down wounded or destroyed. And if there is one thing that should be more imperative than another it is that young children should be at home at night; or that, if they are abroad, you should be abroad with them. There may be things that it is best that you should do for your children, though you would not do them for yourselves; but they ought not to go anywhere at night, to see sights, or to take pleasure, unless you can go with them, until they are grown to man's estate and their habits are formed.

AN EYE FOR THE LOVELY.

I like a beautiful cup, and I have noticed that when the handle gets knocked off from a cup of mine that cup is spoiled for me. When I look at it afterwards I never see the beauty, but always see the broken handle. If I have a beautiful mirror and it is cracked, it may still answer all the purposes that I want a mirror for, to reveal my beauty, but nevertheless it is spoiled for my eye. There is that crack, and when I look into the glass I never see myself half so much as I see the crack. Its perfection is gone. In the matter of beauty, a speck or a blemish is more than all besides, and takes away the pleasure of all besides. I aver that there are many things which no man can learn without being damaged by them all his life long. There are many thoughts which ought never to find a passage through a man's brain. As an eel, if he were to wriggle across your carpet, would leave a slime which no brush could take off, so there are many things which no person can know and ever recover from the knowledge of.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN SOLITUDE.

I am known, and want to be known, as a friend of liberty and a friend of pleasure. I rebuke the young who would turn monks. I do not believe in solitude. I do not believe in melancholy. I believe in gaiety and joyousness. And I believe that the closer a man keeps to the laws of nature the happier he will be and ought to be. Therefore, being on the side of liberty, though not on the side of license—being on the side of wholesome, many pleasures, and freedom in the indulgence of them—I have authority to say. When you pervert nature it is utterly wicked and utterly abominable.

There is another application which, although partial, is of great range and of supreme importance, addressing itself to doctors, to guardians and to parents, chiefly. I refer to the practice of allowing children to go out at night into the street, if in cities; or, if in the country, allowing children to find their companions at night and their pleasures at night away from parental inspection. If I wanted to make the destruction of a child sure, I would give him

UNWATCHED LIBERTY AFTER DARK.

You cannot do a thing that will be so nearly a guarantee of a child's damnation as to let him have the liberty of the streets at night.

I do not believe in bringing up the young to know life, as it is said. I should just as soon think of bringing up a child by cutting some of the cords of his body and lacerating his nerves and scarring him and tatooing him and making an Indian of him outright as an element of beauty as I should think of developing his manhood by bringing him up to see life—to see its abominable lusts, to see its hideous incarnations of wit, to see its infernal wickedness, to see its extravagant and degrading scenes, to see its miserable carnalities, to see its imaginations set on fire by hell, to see all those temptations and delusions that lead to perdition. Nobody gets over the sight of these things. They who see them always carry scars. They are burned. And though they live they live as men that have been burned. The scar remains. And to let the young go out where the glazing courtesan appears, to let them go where the lastful frequenter of dens of iniquity can come within their reach, to let them go where the young gather together to cheer with bad wit, to let them go where they will be exposed to such temptations—why,

A PARENT IS INSANE THAT WILL DO IT.

To say, "A child must be hardened, he has to get tough somehow, and you may as well put him in the vat and let him tan"—is that family education? Is that Christian nurture? Is that bringing a child up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?

I thank God for two things—yes, for a thousand; but for two among many; First, that I was born and bred in the country, of parents that gave me a sound constitution and a noble example. I never can pay back what I got from my parents. If I were to raise a monument of gold higher than Heaven it would be no expression of the debt of gratitude which I owe to them, for that which they unceasingly gave, by the heritage of their body and the heritage of their souls, to me. And next to that I am thankful that I was brought up in circumstances where I never became acquainted with wickedness. I know a great deal about it; for if I hear a man say A, I know the whole alphabet of that man's life, by which I can imagine all the rest. If I see a single line, I have the physiologist's talent by which I know the whole structure. But I never became acquainted with wickedness when I was young by coming in contact with it. I never was enlisted in act, nor in thought, nor in feeling, when I was young. I grew up as pure as a woman. And I cannot express to God the thanks which I owe to my mother, and to my father, and to the great household of sisters and brothers among whom I lived. And the secondary knowledge of these wicked things, which I have gained in later life in a professional way, I gained under such guards that it was not harmful to me.

TO ALL HUSBANDS AND WIVES

whom these written words may reach, I say, if you have children, bring them up purely. Bring them up with sensitive delicacy. Bring them up so that they shall not know the wickedness that is known, unfortunately, by the greater number of men.

And if there are children that are sometimes impatient of parental restraint, let me say to them, you do not know what temptation you are under, and if held back by your mother, if held back by your father, you shall escape the knowledge of the wickedness that is in the world, you will have occasion, by and by, to thank God for that, more than for silver or for gold or for houses or for lands.

Keep your children at home at nights. There is many a sod that lies over the child whose downfall began by vagrancy at night, and there is many a child whose heartbreaking parents would give the world if the sod did lie over them. What a state that is for children to come to, in which the father and the mother dread their life unspeakably more than their death! What a horrible state of things that is, were parents feel a sense of relief in the dying of their children! Then, I say, take care of your children at night.

We Appreciate the Compliment.

"As a practical printer and a journalist for over thirty years, I have to say that I like THE TIMES, as it appears to me to be the best edited newspaper in your Province, for information of affairs at home; foreign and political news. I am now over 70 years of age, verging upon four score, yet so well and distinctly is THE TIMES printed that I can read it with the greatest ease. I have used glasses since I was 25 years of age, and with them I am enabled to read your agate and nonpareil as distinctly as I can the bourgeois for 'body' type used by you. I am a temporary sojourner in this Territory, but expect shortly to get back under the old flag that braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years.

"J. E. W——N.

"Chehalis, W. T., March 7, 1887."

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

Cougars.

The *Columbian* says: On Saturday Geo. Calbick was returning to New Westminster from Matsqui, where he had been acting as deputy returning officer at the late election. Some distance above Langley he saw a deer spring on to the road, followed immediately by two large cougars. These savage brutes at once sprang upon their exhausted victim, dragged it to the ground and tore it frightfully. Mr. Calbick fired two shots from a revolver, and the two cougars disappeared in the forest, leaving the mangled body of the dead deer lying on the road.

Lotta is said to be the richest American actress. Her wealth is placed at nearly $10,000,000.

A. Oakley Hall, formerly Mayor of New York, has become a naturalized English subject.

Liszt's remains will not, says the London Standard, be removed to Bayreuth.

Robert Bonner, of New York, owner of Maud S., says he will not sell the mare for any money.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. August Belmont have found relationship through Commodore Perry, of historic fame.

James Russell Lowell intends to return to England about the end of April for a few months.

Jefferson Davis and his family, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Emory, of Syracuse, attended the New Orleans Carnival.

The Queen of Naples is an enthusiast on the subject of athletics. She is an expert swordswoman and a fearless equestrienne.

Mrs Logan has decided to make her permanent home in Washington and not in Chicago.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the wellknown Southern author, is threatened with total blindness.

John Gilbert, the actor, who is seventy-seven years of age, has been on the stage fifty-nine years.

Representative Lotz, of Massachusetts, is distinguished at Washington for having a pleasant word to speak of every one.

A prodigious number of children are being christened Victoria or Victor in England this year, in memory of the Queen's jubilee.

Henry Irving and Miss Terry are still playing "Faust" in the Lyceum Theater, London, to packed houses.

Princess Colonna, J. W. Mackay's daughter, was at Nice during the earthquake, but was not at all alarmed.

The King of Sweden's new drama "Schloss-Kronberg," is about to be produced in the German theater at Pesth.

Professor Haeckel, the German scientist, has left Jena for the Levant, where he will be engaged in prolonged zoological researches.

If you can't "hog" everything judge everybody else by yourself, and accuse them of doing it.

Do not support the newspapers. Explain to the editor how much better the New York Herald is.

John L. Sullivan says that Paddy Ryan, when they were in California last, showed the best fight against him of any man he had ever met.

Mrs. Patten, whose daughter married Congressman Glover last week, presented the bride with $100,000 in registered 4-per-cent bonds.

Minister and Mrs. Phelps left London on Saturday for Monte Carlo, where they will remain for some time as the guest of J. S Morgan.

Mrs. Langtry is coming to San Francisco in July. She says that she is going to take out naturalization papers and become a citizen of the United States.

The St. James Gazette and Dublin Express continue to give warning that the government will ruin the party unless they adopt a vigorous Irish policy.

Cardinal Newman, who has just celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, received a great many presents from his American admirers on this felicitous occasion.

Martin F. Tupper, the "Proverbial Philosopher," is now so broken down by old age that he can neither read, write nor speak in a manner that is intelligible. He is seventy-seven.

Dr. John Hall, the great New York preacher, draws immense crowds to the Jacksonville, Florida, Opera House. Even the little fishes sit thoughtfully on their tails and listen with rapt attention to this catching eloquence.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says: Reports that the Ameer of Afghanistan is preparing for a holy war are likely to cause more alarm in Bombay and Madras than at Russian headquarters in Central Asia, where no attacks are meditated against the Ameer's penal servitude.

Capt John Patten, of Bath, Maine, is dead at the age of ninety-seven. He was a member of the first City Council of that place, was captured and imprisoned by the English during the war of 1812, and died worth half a million dollars, which he had made in the possession of ships.

Robert Browning informs

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 18, 1887.

THE "COLONIST" ON DEFICITS.

The *Colonist*, in a very mild form, makes an attack on THE TIMES in reference to our remarks in Saturday's issue concerning the financial position of the Province. For once in its history our contemporary admits that "so far as figures are concerned THE TIMES quotes pretty correctly." The figures given by THE TIMES were those appearing in the public accounts. In the most unmistakable manner these revealed the startling fact that the operations of the government for the year ending 30th June, 1886, showed an expenditure of $772,211.35, while the receipts from all sources amounted to the sum of $514,719.52, leaving a deficiency on revenue account, as compared with the expenditure, of $257,491.83. But in its zeal to counteract the expose made by THE TIMES of the deplorable manner in which our financial affairs are administered, the *Colonist* claims that an alleged surplus of $78,000 carried over from the previous year should be deducted from the over expenditure of $257,491.83 and that the net balance left to be provided for on the 30th of June last would be $179,491.83. What would our leading wholesale houses, or banking institutions have to say if a loss had occurred on their operations for the year, but that there had been a deficit. The *Colonist* has enlightened the public, unwittingly no doubt; for it avers that the sum of $78,000 in addition to the ordinary revenue was expended, making a total of $335,491.83 over receipts. By what parity of reasoning can the *Colonist* claim that the $78,000 surplus should be deducted from the deficit, as it appears in the public accounts, we are at a loss to comprehend. It may be true that our contemporary has received new light on "figgering" and that bye and bye we shall be treated to dissertations in the effort to convert a deficit of several hundred thousand dollars into an actual surplus! The organ admits that a deficit was expected. This is not correct, as those who heard the Hon. John Robson, then Minister of Finance, in his famous inflated budget speech of 1885 will testify, as will also the files of the *Colonist* of that date. Last year, however, revealed the fact that notwithstanding the enormous expenditure in railway and dry dock construction within the province the actual receipts were far below the sums estimated, rendering it necessary for the legislature to pass a resolution authorizing the government to borrow money wherewith to liquidate debts incurred by it, to the extent of $300,000. That the government did borrow a sum of over $260,000 is indisputable, for the returns of the Bank of British Columbia published in the *Canada Gazette*, demonstrated this fact. But the deficiency process still goes on. The public accounts brought down to the 31st of last December, as already stated, places the receipts for the six months ending, at that date, at $221,829.34 and the expenditure at $358,042.01, another deficit of $136,212.67. The *Colonist* is as silent as an oyster on this last revelation. It may plead Egyptian darkness and an utter knowledge of transpiring events regarding the finance, but away from the fact that *the deficiency created by the government in eighteen months is now* **$471,704,50** it cannot escape. We have its own admission as to the fairness of our figures, and then it throws in an additional $78,000, while THE TIMES supplies the oracle with the shortage for the last recorded six months. Of course the organ will dispute the correctness of our figures, but we challenge it to prove that they are misleading.

As to the $1,000,000 loan the *Colonist* admits that the Loan Act of 1886 is still on the Statute book authorizing a loan of $300,000. We are further told that "the government" was not driven to extremity and did not require to use the power conferred by the Loan Act. If the government was not "driven to extremity" how comes it that the sum of $260,000 was borrowed by it from the bank? Governments, corporations and private individuals do not usually borrow money from monetary institutions unless they find it necessary to do so—being "driven to extremity." We are further enlightened by our contemporary, who admits that the "greatest unanimity" prevailed in the government caucus for burdening the people of the province, whose per capita tax already is far in excess of that of any other province or section of the country, with a loan of $1,000,000. Electors will do well to pause and reflect on the state of affairs there is in store for them. Half of the proposed loan is already due for debts in incurred by a reckless, improvident government. The balance will be wasted in equally as careless a manner. When all is spent it will be too late to turn the treasury bars against a further expenditure. The money will be gone and nothing to show where it all went to. The machine monopoly in the Assembly will endorse the government's conduct in this respect. It will applaud the continuance of a system which is rapidly drawing the Province to the verge of bankruptcy. But there is a day of reckoning yet to come, and finding themselves unable to square their actions by their promises, an indignant, long-suffering people will leave these gentlemen where they always should have been—at the foot of the polls.

Says the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* there are twelve to fifteen feet of snow reported to be lying in the timber of the mountains, where last year there were but three or four feet. Eastern Washington will find in this a blessing that will counteract the effect of the delay occasioned to railroad building by the unusual winter. The streams and wells that this snow will feed as it slowly creeps from its shelter will keep the grass green far into the summer. Farmers are much encouraged with the spring outlook.

THE DEFICITS.

At last the whole secret is out. The Hon. JOHN ROBSON, in his budget speech, on Monday afternoon, stated that the estimated over-draft at the bank on the 30th of next June would be $323,728; this sum, coupled with the "estimated" excess of expenditure over receipts, it would be found on the 30th of June, 1888, that the amount to be provided for, by way of a loan to liquidate this deficiency, would aggregate a sum at least of $517,753! It will thus be observed that in placing the deficit at $471,704.50 in Monday's issue we were quite within the mark. We also stated that the burdens of the already over taxed electors would be still further increased by the imposition of a higher, and in many cases, a new system of taxation. The Treasurer stated that the value of property in the province had increased three hundred per cent. within the last five years; personal property and income had also largely increased. Those who remember the booming budget speech of the honorable gentleman in 1885; the fact that every prediction and forecast made by him are invariably wide of the mark and never realized, will be slow in accepting as orthodox any of his fine spun theories. We dot dispute the necessity of expending money judiciously in opening up and developing the country. But the present incumbents have shown themselves to be incapable of realizing the actual requirements of the country in this respect. Take, for instance, the thousands which have been lavished in the Cowichan and Lillooet districts, to say nothing of the unredeemed pledges of the Hon. JOHN ROBSON to the electors of New Westminster district—expenditures in many instances verging upon profligacy. The Treasurer's assertion that the revenue was "expanding" is another of the hon. gentleman's stretchers. In 1884 the revenue, exclusive of proceeds from the sale of the dry dock, amounted to $503,173.71. In 1885 the sum had increased to $600,398.61—largely attributable to the fact that many men were at work in the mountains and on the Island on railway construction, whose contributions to the provincial revenue in taxes account swelled the amount that year, as well as the fact that during the latter part of 1884 a change had taken place in regard to the price of timber lands, and many rushed in that year to secure limits at $1 per acre, which after the first of December was increased to $2.50 per acre. Again in 1886 the revenue receeds to the sum of $514,719.52. In this sum is embraced the proceeds of the English Bay lands sale which the Treasurer predicted would yield millions to the province! So far as the result of the current year's revenue can be judged it is evident there will be a very serious falling off as compared with 1886. Knowing the capacity of the Treasurer and the character of the cabinet, and the majority supporting them, we are safe in predicting that the estimated deficits will be far below what the actual result will show them to be. We must judge the future by past results, and unfavorable though that undoubtedly is for the electors, we see no possible hope for better days and lighter taxation. We have the assurance of the Treasurer that it is the intention to increase the real property tax from ½ to ¾ of 1 per cent.; that on personal property from 1-5 to ½ of 1 per cent., and the wild land tax from 5 to 7½ cents per acre. The absurdity of adopting a uniform scale for the taxation of wild land at 7½ cents per acre is so apparent that the wonder is the hon. gentleman ever mentioned it. Take, for instance, "wild land" in proximity to this city, New Westminster, Vancouver, or Nanaimo, held by owners to be worth from $500 per acre upwards, and place the taxation thereon at 7½ cents per acre, as compared with the lands many miles inland or away from important centres, and worth only $5 to $10 per acre. It will thus be seen that the scale is adopted to favor the few at the expense of the many. The Treasurer did not believe in such sound statesmanship as makes Ontario to-day the envied of all provinces in the Dominion—that of keeping the expenditure and revenue about even. His illustration of the two farmers, one being a borrower and the other not, was far fetched and pointless. None dread debt more than farmers and out of it they get with all the speed imaginable. If this province is ever to attain to anything great, and in some measure realize the word painting made for her by the Treasurer of being "the most important province in the Dominion," she has yet much to accomplish. Not the least of which in the list of achievements will be to reduce taxation to make the country a desirable one to live in; to treat all classes, creeds and colors alike; favoring no monopolies and the affluent—forming as they do, the fewer in the land—at the expense of the bread winners, and so husbanding our resources that posterity will bless the wise men who guided the affairs of our young country. If affairs continue as they now are not only posterity, but those now living, who have to pay the bills, will imprecate the vengeance of Heaven on the guilty ones who mismanaged destinies which otherwise were fraught with much promise. As matters now stand, British Columbia is anything but an inviting country for immigration, and this is largely due to the mismanagement of its affairs by men claiming to be statesmen.

It is said that the largest set of engines ever constructed for a war ship have been recently turned out by the Napier in Glasglow and shipped by them to Sebastapol on the Black Sea. The engines in question are for a Russian ironclad, and of the power of 12,000 horse. When there is so much bad blood between Great Britain and Russia, it seems odd to think how two nations should be trafficking with one another in munitions of war which at any moment might be used against the power which manufactured them.

BRITISH COMMONS RULE OF PROCEDURE.

Amongst the most important changes in the rules to regulate procedure in the British House of Commons, now before that assemblage, is the following, relating to the closure of debate:

"That at any time after a question has been proposed a motion may be made, if the consent of the chair has been previously obtained, 'that the question be now put.' Such motion shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

"When the motion, 'that the question be now put' has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the consent of the chair having been previously obtained), which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the chair; and also if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (with the consent of the chair as aforesaid) that the question, that the clause stand part, or be added to the bill, be now put. Such motions shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

"Provided always that questions for the closure of debate shall not be decided in the affirmitive, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear by the number declared from the chair that such motion was supported by more than 200 members, or was opposed by less than 40 members and supported by more than 100 members."

By the introduction of this practice, which hitherto obtained largely in the United States Congress, the character of the House of Commons will be materially changed. Hitherto freedom of debate has been prized so much, and the rights of minorities have been so jealousy guarded, that the House has invariably refused to modify even those rules which enabled bores to waste the time and exhaust the patience of other members. Under the proposed rule the members of the minority will have no right to argue or protest which the majority will be bound to respect, and a prolonged resistance to the most iniquitous measure will be impossible. An impartial Speaker may afford some protection to a minority struggling against injustice, but one of the evils which this rule must produce is that the majority will choose as Speaker one who will always be willing to consent to the closing of a debate when they desire that it shall come to an end. This is a much more speedy and effectual mode of crushing troublesome opposition than that of exhausting its strength by protracted sittings. This new rule is thoroughly un-British. It may enable the House of Commons to do more business in a given time than it can do under the present rules. But there is room to doubt whether the business will be as well done, whether important questions will be as satisfactorily settled, and whether the rights of minorities will be as carefully guarded as they were under the old system. The Tories may yet discover that in forcing the adoption of this rule on Parliament they are removing a check to hasty legislation which they will find when too late was very salutary.

The following rule it is believed, would put at end to late and protracted sittings.

"That, unless the House otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at two o'clock, and shall unless previously adjourned, sit till half-past twelve of the clock at night, when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put."

The following rule which is borrowed from the rules of the Dominion Parliament, will prevent a difficulty which often proved really serious. The Speaker was often kept in the chair long after the dinner hour, and forty others were forced to remain with him to prevent a count out:

"That at half-past seven of the clock the Speaker or chairman, as the case may be, shall leave the chair until nine of the clock. If, after the resumption of business at nine of the clock, and before a quarter-past nine, notice be taken that 40 members are not present, the Speaker or Chairman shall, unless 40 members are sooner present, suspend the sitting until a quarter-past nine, when he shall count the House or Committee."

A SEATTLE journal says: Under the guise of protection to American industries, $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 a year are added to the tax burdens of the people, only about $200,000,000 of which comes back to them through the government. The balance of $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 a year is adroitly smuggled by capitalistic monopolies, through a tariff system which, while it claims to protect industry, robs every man who subsists by toil.

TIME works wonderous. If JOHN SHERMAN is the republican condidate for president, the novel spectacle will be witnessed of a son of CLEMENT L. VALLANDINGHAM of Ohio, stumping for him. Politics not strange bed-fellows sometimes.

NATHANIEL HUCKER, who works the State Associated Press wires in the office of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, has been at the key for forty-one years.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Adapted for the Jubilee Year.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us
God save the Queen.

Thy choicest gift, in store
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

Send down through fifty years,
Down or in smiles or tears,
Grant her to reap:
Her heritage of fame,
Her power and stainless name,
Her people free from shame,
Guard Thou and keep.

O'er land and waters wide,
Through changing time and tide,
Hear when we call:
Where'er our English tongue
To wind and wave hath rung,
Still be our anthem sung:
God save us all.

The plot to assassinate the Czar last week failed. Persons with explosives had been arrested on the route to be taken by the autocrat. Stocks were weak in consequence of the report.

LEAPS INTO ETERNITY

A Railroad Train of Nine Coaches Plunges Through a Bridge

Near Boston—Twenty-Three Passengers Known to be Killed—A Fearful Scene.

A FATAL PLUNGE TAKEN.

BOSTON, March 14.—An accident this morning occurred on the Dedham branch of the Boston & Providence Railway, between Forest Hill and Rosedale, at what is known as the Bussy Park bridge. The 7 o'clock train, from Dedham, consisting of seven cars and a baggage car, under the charge of Conductor Tilden, broke through the bridge. The engine and three cars went over safely, but five of others fell through the bridge to the road beneath, a distance of thirty feet. The last car, which was the smoker, turned completely over and struck on the top of the others; all being crushed almost out of shape. The cause of the accident is said to have been a break in the bridge.

BODIES RECOVERED.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *Bulletin's* Boston special says: It is reported that a heavily loaded passenger train on the Boston & Providence Railroad met with a terrible accident at 7 o'clock this morning, between Rosedale and Forest Hill. Four cars are said to have gone through the bridge and many persons were killed. A wrecking train has left for the scene of the accident. Advices just received from near the scene of the wreck state that nineteen bodies have already been taken from the ruins.

LATER PARTICULARS.

It is stated that the bridge where the accident occurred this morning is comparatively a new one, and that the accident was caused by the track of one of the cars giving way, causing the car to strike against the abutment of the bridge. The smoking car, after it fell, caught fire, but the fire department was promptly on hand and prevented any spread of the flames. The bodies of the dead have been removed, and of the wounded some are at the hospital and some have been taken home. Among the killed are Conductor Tilden, Sergeant Naylor, of the Boston police; Alice Bernett, of Roselind; Frank Nollis, of Dedham. Harry Gay is mortally injured and dying. Many of the wounded were brought to the hospital in this city, and some of the killed have not yet been identified. The train was crowded with working men and the most intense excitement prevails among the friends, who are all anxious to learn the names of the killed and the wounded.

FEARFULLY AND HORRIBLY MANGLED.

The Boston police say 23 were killed outright; nearly as many others will yet die. A. Webster Clapp, died in Forest Hill station, where he had been taken. The engineer, when his engine broke loose from the train kept right on to Forest Hill and gave the alarm instead of stopping to ascertain the extent of the accident. On this account it was impossible to get assistance at once. The officers of the road are all present, and are doing all they can for the sufferers. Many doctors are there doing everything in their power. Supt. Folsom says he does not know how many are killed or injured. The bodies of the killed are horribly mangled, some of their heads being entirely severed and many bodies crushed beyond recognition.

AN APPALLING SCENE.

BOSTON, March 15.—All night long a force of laborers were engaged in clearing up the *debris* of the wrecked cars at the scene of the bridge disaster. It was slow work and but little headway was made, yet the men worked hard and when the light of morning was sufficient for continuation of the work, without means of artificial light, the work progressed more rapidly. Ropes were stretched around the scene and all persons who were not actively engaged in clearing the wreck were forced to keep outside the line. A large force were put at work in taking the broken bridge apart. The baggage car and one of the rear cars of the train had been completely demolished, and all that marks the spot where those two cars were, at the base of the embankment, is a heap of kindling wood. The wreck is a more appalling sight than the recent ruins at White River Junction. This points strongly to the fact that the train was running at a speed of fully twenty-five miles an hour. The forward cars, which lie on the embankment and roadway, remain in the same position as when they fell. There were undoubtedly nine cars in the train.

114 WOUNDED.

BOSTON, March 15.—A revised list of the injured in the railroad accident of yesterday shows that 114 people were wounded.

THE INTER-STATE ACT.

How it will Affect Transportation Rates, Freight and Passengers:

From New York the following additional particulars in regard to the matters agreed upon by the meeting of railway officials held in that city on the 12th inst., relating to the passenger traffic under the Interstate Commerce law, are learned: Mileage tickets are to be established and ministers are to be allowed reduced fares. Excursion tickets are defined to mean round trip tickets sold at reduced rates to persons, who, under conditions, wish to make a long journey to a given point and return and the law be taken that all questions of restriction and limitation of place and fare are to be left to the discretion of the railway companies interested, respectively. Free baggage is allowed of 150 pounds on each first and second class ticket, 75 pounds on each half-rate ticket, and 100 and 50 pounds, respectively, on each full and half emigrant ticket. Baggage in excess of this limit up to an absolute limit of 200 pounds (except ship emigrants) is to be charged not less than 12 per cent. of the lowest unlimited first-class fare. No commmercial luggage, musical instruments, organs, pianos, donkeys, horses or theatrical scenery will be transported as baggage, and all excess baggage order bonds and permits are to be withdrawn from sale. When joint tariffs through fares are established where two or more connecting roads are concerned the party to the joint tariff cannot make any change except after formal notice to the other parties. Differential fares for through and competitive business to be established by consultation and agreement under the section referred to long and short hauls, we understand that the law deals with fares in the aggregate and that the proportion on a through fare need not control local fares. In the case of greater charges for a short distance by reason of the competition of water lines or otherwise, your committee believe that they have no right to permit such fares to continue to be made without authorization of the national committee.

A Terrible Accident.

BOSTON, March 14.—A terrible accident occurred on the Boston & Providence Railroad this morning. Latest advices from the scene of the accident indicate that thirty-two persons were killed and forty injured. Among these are many women. Conductor Tilden was among the killed.

From New York.

SECRETARY MANNING.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Secretary Daniel Manning sailed for Europe on the steamer Arizona this morning. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Manning said the journey was taken in the hope that the tonic of the sea air would benefit his health. He was feeling strong and the cold he caught in Washington had almost entirely left him. His old complaint had not troubled him for six months.

RECOVERY FROM A BOODLER.

The jury in the suit of the Panama Rail Road against Elie Stacy Charlier, son of Prof. Charlier, which has been on trial for the past week before Judge Donohue and a jury in the Supreme Court here, brought to recover about $50,000 which it was charged Charlier had failed to account for during the time that he had acted as book-keeper for the company at Aspinwall, brought in a sealed verdict to-day, finding against Charlier, together with interest, for nearly $42,000. A motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence was denied.

THE OCEAN RACE.

The Pilot of pilot boat No. 1, which came in here this morning reports the saw the schooners Coronet and Dauntless passing Fire Island on the evening of Saturday last and that the Coronet was then a mile and a half ahead. He had no doubt whatever as to their relative positions.

A BOON FOR PORTLAND.

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad on March the 17th, a proposition will be considered to extend the road to Portland, a distance of about 214 miles.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 15.—This morning the large brick building of Miller, Grieves & Co., opposite the *Commercial Advertiser* office was burned. Within half an hour after the fire started the walls began to fall. The building with its contents is an entire loss. The loss on the building is $200,000 and on stock $250,000. The insurance is heavy. The two upper floors of the building were occupied as a Masonic hall, which is also a total loss. The insurance at present is unknown. It is reported that two or three firemen were buried under the ruins.

LATER NEWS.

The losses by the destruction of the Masonic hall is about $35,000, and insured for $25,000. All the Masonic lodges and other bodies met at this hall, and its destruction is keenly felt amongst the members of that order. This hall was burned out at the time of the Commercial fire in 1886 and most of the lodge appointments were entirely new. The damage to the Commercial building is not serious. The reported injury to firemen is unfounded.

Death of Capt. Eads.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 10.—It is impossible to get any further news relative to the death of Captain Eads. The dispatch chronicling the fact was received here from Nassau by steamer Lizzie J Henderson to-day, having been forwarded by the express agent at that point. There is no telegraphic communication with Nassau and no one on board the vessel which brought the intelligence knows anything about the matter. Capt Eads, civil engineer, until within recent years was unknown in America. He came into prominence as the builder of the St. Louis (Mo.) bridge. His next great work was the building of the Mississippi river jetties, which gave him a national reputation. Since then he has been actively engaged in various enterprises and schemes. His last great scheme was for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and by dint of hard work he and friends succeeded in having a bill passed by congress authorizing the incorporation of a company to construct the canal. He would doubtless have succeeded in speedily carrying out his pet scheme had not death checked his career. At time of his death Eads was about 60 years of age.

Worse than Peck's Bad Boy.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Albert Parr, 16 years old, a messenger boy employed by the Wall street firm of O'Brig & Winter, was seized with a desire to become a tramp. A few days ago when he was sent to a bank with $296.50 in checks and some cash to deposit he did not go to the bank but started out on his travels. He got as far as Williamsburg when he met some tramps. They soon spent all the cash young Parr had and then discovered they could not cash the checks. The boy accordingly tore them into small pieces and threw them away. He and his companions have been arrested and the Wall street firm is trying to secure duplicates of the checks.

No Charge Against the Americans.

LONDON, March 11.—Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that no charge or allegation had been made by an Admiralty official against the American legation in London, or directed against any American newspaper in connection with the recent scandalous sale to foreigners of confidential information by an employe at the Chatham navy yards.

Horrible.

LONDON, March 14—The *Standard* has just received a cipher dispatch from what it considers a trustworthy source, saying that an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Czar; no details given.

A Brute.

TORONTO, March 13.—Judgment was given in the High Court yesterday ordering the extradition of D Wier on the grounds that there was some evidence of felony. Wier will be handed over to the Michigan authorities. He is charged with criminally assaulting a young girl while she was lying ill with typhoid fever in the hospital at Oscoda, Michigan, thereby causing her death.

Cannot be Prosecuted for Bigamy.

TORONTO, Ont., March 11.—The court of the Queen's Bench to-day decided that any married Canadian citizen, according to the law of bigamy, who crosses the line and marries again in the United States, cannot on his return be prosecuted successfully for bigamy; providing he did not leave Canada with intent to commit the offense.

Death of a Cattle King.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Chas. Lux of the firm of Miller and Lux, one of the largest cattle dealers on the Pacific coast died at 4 o'clock this morning at his home on the northwest corner of Jackson and Gough streets. He contracted a heavy cold some months ago, and after a severe illness left his home, two weeks ago last Saturday, to visit his ranch, and when near the twelve mile house he had a relapse and the cold turned into pneumonia, which resulted in his death.

The Salvation Army Coming.

WINNIPEG, March 15.—Commissioners Combs, of the Salvation Army has arrived here en route the the Pacific coast. Combs says it is proposed to commence work among the Indians in the Northwest next summer. Some of the best officers of the army, male and female have volunteered for this service.

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

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IS THE MOST
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In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 18, 1887.

Misleading and Unreliable.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is blocked with snow, and reports say it will be six weeks before it is open again. The N. P. R. has suffered much more than the C. P. R. during the present winter.—[Vancouver News, March 12.

Where or from what source our contemporary received the foregoing information is no matter of ours, but this we do state, that with the exception of the two or three days' blockade of a few weeks ago, and the difficulty with a bridge east of Spokane, passengers, mails, express matter and freight continued to arrive in this city from the east via the Northern Pacific and the Sound route with as great regularity as during the summer season. Freight arrived to-day from Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, as well as from eastern States cities, via the Grand Trunk, the C. R. I. & P. R. and the Northern Pacific in twenty-seven days from date of shipment. Importers here are daily notified of freight in transit having passed Blue Island, the Minnesota transfer grounds, Wallula and Portland, and to arrive here in due course. The block on the Canadian Pacific is unquestionably a serious one, but not more so than that which took place on the line of the O. R. & N. Co. at Hood river two years ago last December. We are unable to comprehend any reason for perverting the truth as the *News* has done in this instance. When a block occurs on the line of the C. P. R. the local manager here is duly advised of the fact, and the selling of through tickets stopped, so as not to deceive anyone traveling. Fair play to both roads has always been our policy. A block on either line for a day is a serious matter with not only the company but to the public as well. When, however, a journal deliberately makes a false statement—as the above undoubtedly is—it is high time such reprehensible tactics should be exposed.

The Fine Arts and Study.

Many people in the eastern provinces imagine that there is no such thing as innate art in British Columbia. They must come to this Pacific Province to find that such is not the case. In many of our leading streets the studios attract the amateur painter in water colors and oil, depicting the glories of Mount Baker, the Olympic Range and many of the sights of surpassing grandeur afforded by points of vantage in the vicinity of this city. But one of the most artistic pastimes, when the snow flakes cloud the atmosphere, and sleet and drenching rain batters and beats against the panes of the well kept home, is the study of nature as seen in its proper season. Devotees have made a great success of this lately, depicting with comparative ease, the *flora* of the country, either in water colors or in oil, or velvet, plush or velveteen, making most acceptable works of art and utility. Miss Moohr, who by-the-bye is a native of Victoria, but for years has been a resident of Oregon and Washington Territory, is at present in this city, and with her brush and happy mingling and blending of colors, produces the dantiest shades of the bouquet and the sombre tones of nature. An art studio here would find its many advocates and no better elevation to the nobler aspirations of cultivation could be extended.

Fry in Pitt Lake.

On Wednesday, Mr. T. Mowat, inspector of fisheries, distributed 952,000 young salmon from the hatchery in Pitt Lake. The Adelaide was chartered for the occasion, and on arriving at the hatchery took in two large boxes, built in scow fashion, probably thirty inches wide and twenty feet long. These scows are divided into compartments, separated by perforated movable zinc partitions, which allow free passage of water from the bow of the scow through scapper holes which can be opened and closed at pleasure. The zinc partitions are taken out when the depositing grounds are reached, and the young, delicate fry, swim out by the stern of the scow from their cribs, without being handled or disturbed in any way. They soon find security from larger fish, and food under stones and gravel, and scatter themselves after a short time along the shores of the lake or river. The first scow-load of 702,000 suckeyes were deposited at the mouth of a beautifully transparent small stream which flows from the west, some distance up the lake. The second scow cleared out its cargo of 250,000 Quinnat fry at the head of Pitt Lake where the eastern branch of the river empties in.

"Like a Rattle Snake."

The *Guardian* editor has a less exalted opinion of the Provincial Secretary than the *Colonist*; at least one would come to that conclusion after reading the following comments on the resolution censuring Robson for bribery. It might, of course, happen that the mainland writer was only less hypocritical: However, this is his style: "Captain Bole, M. P. P., in strong language denounced the brazen-faced delinquent who smiled like a rattle snake with fifteen sneaks at his back. When he had finished his harangue the fifteen voted 'no' and the resolution was shelved. Indeed, it is certain that our local legislature is a den of thieves, and would be illustrated by a good picture of brazen-faced bribery and fifteen servile slaves shouting 'no.'"

Another Passes Away.

Mr. Digby Palmer, an old and largely esteemed citizen, well known in musical and other circles, died this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital where he had been a patient for a short time. His death was not unexpected, for it was known during the last few days that his end was fast approaching. He came to Victoria in the early sixties. He was band master for a number of years to the Hon. the East India Company. Leaving there he returned to England where he married his wife, who with one son and two daughters are left to mourn the loss of a beloved husband and a respected father.

Found Dead in Comox.

A Comox settler named "Anger" Thompson, *alias* Ousbough, who lives some miles from his nearest neighbor, was found dead in his cabin a short time before the departure of the steamer. Deceased was a native of Yorkshire, Eng., and about 45 years of age. It was thought he had been frozen to death, but it is more probable that his end came suddenly from heart affection or some equally fatal disease, and that the body was frozen after death. Deceased was always considered a little "off," which accounts for his *alias*. Having visited England a few years ago, he assumed the latter name on his return.

The New Court House.

The firm of Smith & Clark has been awarded the contract, for building the new court house, Bastion square, where the city lock-up now stands. Their figures are reported, and from a good source, as being in the neighborhood of $40,000. The stone and brick work will be under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Wraight, a very able contractor. About a million bricks will be used in the construction. As soon as a place for the prisoners is found and other details arranged, the old gaol will be pulled down and work commenced which will occupy the entire summer.

LOSSES OF CATTLE.

Reports Said to be Exaggerated—Ten per cent only will Suffer.

The *Columbian*, in an interview with "a prominent cattleman from the interior," learns that the loss of cattle from starvation and cold weather will not be nearly so great as at first reported, and thus far will not exceed ten per cent. The "prominent cattleman" says: "The heaviest losses have occurred in Nicola, where some ranchers will probably lose about a quarter of their whole herd. One rancher, named Morris, exhausted his stock of fodder and accordingly lost almost the half of his herd. This man would probably be one of the heaviest losers in the province. The Douglas Cattle Co., who have at present 15,000 cattle and are the most extensive herders in the province, have lost 1500. In the Similkameen district very few, if any, cattle have perished. The cattlemen here are generally farmers as well, and have been obliged to feed every year. In the Okanagan district the losses would not exceed 8 per cent. The Chilcotin district would suffer very heavily, but not as much so as Nicola. The weather here has been the coldest known in seven years when about one third of the whole number of cattle perished. Estimating the number of cattle in this region at 20,000, not more than 3000 have perished. T. A. Harper, who herds about 6000 in this district, has lost 600 or about 10 per cent. In the Thompson river runs the loss would not exceed 5 per cent. The principal ranchers here are John Wilson, R. W. J. Roper, Victor Gillaume, L. Campbell and Ducks. Each of these men probably herds from 2000 to 4000 cattle, but none of them suffered any loss to speak of. A few horses perished in this region, on the high table lands. No horses died in Nicola or Chilcotin. Many of the Indians in the hills had had their bands of horses frozen to death. He did not anticipate any further danger of cold or famine, and the chances were that the coming summer would be so favorable for stockmen as to more than repay them for their winter privations."

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Daisy Meyers Burned to Death in a House of Ill-Fame.

A fearful accident occurred Thursday morning in Tacoma, that resulted in the death of Daisy Mayers, a prostitute residing with Annie Walker. It seems that about 6 o'clock a. m. Daisy was standing in front of a stove in which there was a fire in Annie's bedroom, when the Mother Hubbard dress which she had on in some manner caught fire from the open door of the stove. In almost a moment the whole dress was ablaze. Ed. Kennedy sprang out of bed, grasped a blanket, and wrapped it around Daisy, in the hope of extinguishing the flames. She, however, wild with pain, tore loose from him and went running around the room screaming fearfully. Kennedy threw buckets of water over the poor girl and finally put out the flames; but, however, until her body had been terribly burned from head to foot. The suffering creature was put to bed and Dr. E. M. Brown called. He did everything in his power for the unfortunate girl, but to no purpose. After enduring untold agony, she passed away at 12 o'clock m. Deceased's real name was Mollie Flippen instead of Daisy Meyers. Her parents reside on a farm near Hillsboro, Or.

GIGANTIC MINING.

The Treadwell Mine, Douglas Island, to be Worked with a Will.

The company operating the Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, are pushing things ahead in characteristic American style, and are determined that the mine shall produce an enormous yield of the precious metal this year. For this purpose a large amount of machinery is necessary which is being built and hurried to the mine as fast as possible. Before the end of this year the company will have three quartz mills aggregating 520 stamps, in full operation. With this increased machinery the output will simply seem fabulous and a rival to the hundreds of millions yielded by the Comstock mines of Nevada is predicted by the lucky owners. Many moss-backs and croakers who cried "Seward's folly" in 1867 for the U. S. government's purchase of the vast and rich territory of Alaska from the Russian government for the sum of $7,500,000, still live, and now, no doubt, are ready to eat their words.

The Brighouse Property.

The Vancouver *Herald* publishes the names of the owners of the Brighouse property, the clearing of which has been the principle cause of the Chinese trouble. The following is the list:

E G Major	New Westminster.
Messrs Oppenheimer	Vancouver.
John Robson	Victoria.
G Byrnes	Victoria.
C T Dupont	Victoria.
Ben Douglass	New Westminster.
I W Powell	Victoria.
Sam Brighouse	Vancouver.
— Hailstone	England.
— Ballen	Montreal.
N R Reid	Cariboo.
J Morton	Chilliwhack.
— Devlin	Victoria.
C P R Company	

Among the above appears the name of Hon. John Robson, one of the *two* ministers directly responsible for the passage of the bill intended to disgrace the city of Vancouver. As an interested owner John wanted to get the property cleared as cheaply as possible, and consequently for the time being pocketed his anti-Chinese principles. Great is the power of humbug.

A Craving for Girls.

The interior of this province is at present craving for girls—woosiie maidens. The valleys, canyons, as well as the hill tops, echo the mournful cry of lonely homesteaders, and hundreds of outstretched, strong, brawny arms and longing eyes mutely appeal to the young ladies of this city, and those of the east, for succor. Good, strong, bangless girls are badly wanted, and they cannot arrive too soon or too frequently. It is said that a party of barn stormers on the way to the coast recently had occasion to remain over a night or two at a station not far from the interior capital—Kamloops. No less than four of the fair daughters of Eve—all of them reported to be of comely appearance, beautiful to behold, the fairest amongst many, and altogether they were lovely in the eye of the mountain boys who roam in that locality—were mated and married in short order. The balance of the party pursued their journey Vancouverwards, where they arrived muchly reduced in numbers.

Anglers in Council.

There was a large attendance of the disciples of Izaak Walton last evening at Denny's Hall. Mr. Thos. Russell occupied the chair and Mr. Whyte officiated as secretary. The object of the meeting was to form an association primarily for the purpose of protecting the fish in the lakes and streams adjacent to the city during the close season, and in the next place for mutual recreation during the fishing season. A committee, composed of Archdeacon Scriven and Messrs. Mitchell, Robertson, Anderson, Ballantyne, Russell and White was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the "Angling Association of British Columbia," and to suggest necessary legislation, to report at a future meeting.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

(MONDAY, March 14th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. In the absence of a clergyman prayers were omitted.

PETITION.

Hon. J. Robson presented a petition from the residents of Chilliwhack in reference to Indian reserves.

SUPPLY.

Hon. J. Robson moved the House in committee of supply. In opening his speech he characterized the late budget speech as a masterly effort, which relieved him of the necessity of beginning his remarks anterior to that date. At the close of the last fiscal year the expenditure was $772,000, and receipts $592,863; while during the half year ending 31st December last the expenditure was $358,042, and receipts $221,821, showing a deficit of $136,221. For the unexpired half year facts and figures had to be dealt with comparatively, and on the 30th June next it was assumed that the figures would be: Overdraft, $303,728; estimated expenditure, $370,000; total, $673,728; estimated revenue, $350,000, leaving a deficit of $323,729. The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1887-8 will exceed the estimated revenue by $194,029, which with the overdraft would leave the sum of $517,753 to be provided for. It was proposed to raise a loan of a million dollars, float half of it now, which would wipe off the entire indebtedness at the end of the next fiscal year. Two years ago, authority was taken to raise $300,000, which was repeated one year ago. The government did not take advantage of that authority as money could be obtained by overdraft on more favorable terms. Had authority been taken, there would be no money left. Referring to the circumstances that would justify the negotiation a loan of $1,000,000 he said that in five years from 1882 to 1887, material progress had taken place in the revenues. Real property had increased from $3,700,000 in 1882 to $10,500,000 in 1887. Personal property from $6,467,000 to $11,500,000 in 1887; income tax nearly doubled, and wild land tax over 50 per cent. during the same period. It was proposed to raise the tax upon real property from ½ to ⅔ of one per cent; personal property from 1-5 to ½ of one per cent; wild land tax from 5c to 7½ cts. per acre, giving an increase of $37,833. These taxes would scarcely be felt at all, and would not touch the poor man, which was a very happy feature of the proposed increase. The most careful calculation had been made as to what the million dollars would cost the country, if floated at 5 per cent. and at par for a period of thirty years, and it had been ascertained that the net cost per annum would be $17,629 and if only half the loan was floated it would only cost the province $8,814 per year. It was true the annual payments would amount to $68,000, but by a system of investing the sinking fund at 4 per cent. the cost would be the sum stated, $17,629 per annum if spread over thirty years. It might be asked if only one-half the loan was to be floated why ask for the whole sum; but it was known that money can be obtained on favorable terms now, which might not be the case in 12 months hence when Europe might be plunged into war. It is intended that the subscribers to the first half million will be required to take up the second half if required to do so by the government. There are many reasons to assign for the course intended to be pursued. If the revenues are increasing at a satisfactory ratio, it might be asked why ask for a loan, but it must not be forgotten that the expenditures were increasing at an equal or grater ratio. It would be a great mistake to return to the cheese-paying policy which was practised in former years, and would not be approved of by the country. So to speak it has been seed-time with our province and the great harvest time has not yet arrived, and until it does it is the duty of the government to make liberal grants to develope the material resources of the province in order that harvest time may yield still more abundantly. The condition of the province was illustrated by a comparison to two farmers, A and B, one of whom was not aware to borrowing money to improve his property and develope his farm while the other was careful and would not venture beyond his means.

The demands upon the province for appropriations have increased enormously. The grant for education has grown from $50,000 to $102,000, which sum is required for the present year. It might be said that too much was being spent for education, but what was the value of all the struggles and privations of the settlers, if their children were to grow up in ignorance. Looking at our province in any way, one will admit that British Columbia is destined to become the leading province of the Dominion, and what can we hope for its future if the education of its children is neglected? In 1882-3 the total enrollment of pupils was 2693, in 1883-4, 3420; 1884-5, 4927; 1885-6, 4471. The average percentage of attendance was 55.50, a larger showing than in any of the older provinces. The cost in those years was reduced from $33.76 to $32.04. There were still large demands for roads and bridges, and most of those demands were to aid in the development of our mineral resources. It was the first duty of the government to aid in that development, and the time had now come to inaugurate, by government assistance, the quartz age of the province. When that age arrives, prosperity will prevail, the present era of deficits will be past and an era of surpluses will have arrived. Looking at the past, looking at the present, and peering into the future, there was everything to give us encouragement, and it behooves us, in view of the state of the English money market, and in view of the great demand upon us, to carry out a liberal and progressive policy, and open up the country for the large influx of people which, we have reason to know, are about to come to our province. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he expected the Provincial Secretary would have stated why they met the House in their present condition—without a finance minister. When the government came to the opposition side of the House and seduced a member to take the place of minister of finance, it evidenced the fact that they had no one on their own side competent to fill that position. The former minister had got the finances into a terribly muddled condition, and was compelled to look outside of his own party for some one to straighten them out. For the past six months the position of minister of finance has nominally been vacant, the duties being discharged by the Provincial Secretary, who would, were he invited to the position, assume the place of the Czar of Russia. There was a great principle underlying this question. The government had informed the House that it was necessary to have a fourth minister, and if the necessity existed when the late minister was appointed it was equally necessary now. (Hear, hear.) It was a most unfortunate thing that the gentleman now discharging the duties of the office could not be relied upon, and that no dependence could be placed on his statements. This was a regrettable fact. That gentleman had the audacity to inform the House that he had brought down the detailed statements of expenditure up to the 31st of December during 1883 and 1884, whereas no such statements had ever been brought down. This was most unfortunate for the veracity of the Provincial Secretary. The House was told that the revenues were going up all the time, whereas by the public accounts we find that in 1886, the revenue was $514,000 and in 1885 $600,000.

The Attorney-General—Where was the dock money?

Hon. Mr. Beaven—That was in the year before, when the dock refund was $384,000 and revenue $503,000. Thus instead of the revenue going up, the expenditure was going up all the time. That must have been what the Finance Minister meant. The government now found itself down to bed rock and almost stranded, owing to its lavish extravagance and wholesale bribery. The expenditure of 1885 was $772,000; of 1885, $655,000; of 1884, $590,000, and of 1883, $594,000—showing a steady increase. It was true that the government had not taken power to issue a loan under authority of the act of last session, but they had procured the money by an overdraft, which was practically the same thing. For the last fiscal year, and first half of the present fiscal year, the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $393,000. It was now proposed to ask for a loan of $1,000,000. There were occasions, he would admit, when it was necessary for a government to borrow money, but considering that the finances were in a thoroughly prosperous condition when this government assumed office—that they sold the dry dock and immense areas of public lands and that they had had the advantage of, other extraordinary sources of revenue, it would be wrong to give them that authority. Not only did they ask for a loan, but they proposed to increase the taxes of the people. At the last election he (Mr. Beaven) had pointed out to the electors that they would do either of these two things, but he did not then think they would do both. The estimated revenue was $525,000, which was $51,000 less than the former year, although the Provincial Secretary told them the revenues were continually increasing. The total estimated expenditure was $719,000, of which public works was $247,000. The balance, $472,000, was for current charges, salaries, etc. Half of the proposed million loan was already spent, and when the House met again there was little doubt the sum would be squandered. This was a lamentable state of affairs. If the House refused to authorize this loan, the province would be bankrupt; the salaries of the ministers, or the expenses of the legislature, could not be paid. There was a limitation to the borrowing power of the province and the government that followed the present one would experience the evil effects of the present administration, which was ruining the credit of the province. It was a poor compliment to the supporters of the government that one could not be found to fill the position of Finance Minister; certainly none of them could fill it worse than the Provincial Secretary. Even the member for Lillooet (Mr. Allen) would do better. (Hear, hear.) The member for Nanaimo, who has got all he wants, now shows his confidence in the government by introducing a bill to compel them to sit only once every two years—an evidence of great ingratitude on that gentleman's part. (Applause.) He was not prepared to hear the government propose an increase of taxation. The proposition to place a specific duty on wild land was an unfair one, for while 7½ cts. an acre would be very small for the neighborhood of Victoria or New Westminster, it would be a very heavy tax for Kootenay and other remote districts. The only true system was to put on an *ad valorem* tax. In respect to the loan, he would remind them that there was a loss of $40,000 on the loan of $750,000 acquired by the Elliott government, while there was also a regular annual loss for transmission of money to England. It was not advantageous for this province to go to England for money, and some other method should be devised. By the estimates it would be seen that it was proposed to pay $102,000 for interest on public debt, out of a revenue of $525,000 and $129,000 for salaries. It was extraordinary that under such a condition of affairs the number of officials should be increased, but such was the case. Salaries alone had been increased $40,000 since the present government assumed office, and how much more it was impossible to ascertain, as salaries were smuggled away under all sorts of headings in the public accounts. The fact that the government is in the position requiring a loan of one million will prove to the country that they are incompetent and should not be in charge of public affairs. There was no other alternative to granting the power to negotiate the loan than to go into bankruptcy, although there was a better course, had they followed it. Everyone would be struck with the enormous increase in the expenditure for the administration of justice, which was estimated at $45,000. Looking at the accounts it would be seen that there was an extraordinary number of special officers, and a large sum for transportation of prisoners, which perhaps was uncontrolled. It could be shown that the Provincial Secretary was unable to frame estimates, and that those he has laid before the House are thoroughly unreliable. In conclusion he reiterated the statement that the finances were in a most alarming condition, and felt sure that the proposal to increase taxation would startle the people of the province. (Applause.)

Mr. Turner, referring to the loan of 1877, said it was sold at 4 per cent. discount and brought £144,000 for the $750,000. It did not cost the province $40,000, as stated by Mr. Beaven.

Hon. Mr. Beaven corrected the hon. gentleman. His statement of the cost of the loan to the province was based upon a reply made by the leader of the government, who gave $41,000 as the actual expense of negotiating the loan, commissions, &c. He had assumed nothing at all in mentioning the sum $40,000.

Mr. Grant was sorry the Finance Minister had run away; he should be able to look the House in the face when the finances were under discussion. Last year Mr. Dock had also run away, and tangled his legs under the table of the members' room. The absence of the Provincial Secretary was equivalent to his saying that he did not care what they might say in reply to his budget speech, and was scarcely courteous to the House. The Finance Minister had placed the amount which the Province would be short on June 30th next, at $323,000, but we had heard his prophecies before, and with one exception they have always fallen behind. If a Minister leads the House astray, by saying that the revenue will amount to $600,000, whereas they only realize $500,000, he has to that extent misled the House in voting the appropriation. If a Minister of Canada made a mistake of that kind and proportionate sums he would soon be sent to the right-about face, as it would mean some $6,000,000. The prophecies made on the opposition side last year had been fulfilled, and in judging from the past there was little doubt but the Province would be indebted to the Bank of British Columbia in the sum of $375,000 or $400,000 by the end of June next. The honorable gentleman who now occupied the position of Finance Minister, unfortunately, is quite unfitted for the position. He was surprised to hear that taxation was to be increased. He did not object to the wild land tax, which should be an *ad valorem* tax, as it was not a fair proposition that a man having $10,000 worth of property should not pay more than the man who owns the same acreage but worth only a few hundred dollars. He failed to understand how the Finance Minister was going to pay the interest and sinking fund of the $500,000 loan with $8,814.50 yearly; if he can do so he would be a most valuable acquisition to some mercantile establishments. Unless he expects to sell the loan at a large premium, and use the surplus for the liquidation of the sinking fund, it was incomprehensible how he proposed to do it. Even such an eminent financier as the senior member for Nanaimo could not explain how it was going to be done. We could all agree with what had been said about the province and its future. At no distant day we would be able to export cereals, but, notwithstanding this evident fact, our mineral resources must be our main reliance, and it was our duty to aid in its extension and development. The government should provide means for giving milling tests of such ores, when miners would then know exactly what they could expect to get by working their quartz. He regretted the absence of the Provincial Secretary, as he desired to refer to the New Westminster election, but as he was not responsible for that gentleman's absence, he would deal with the subject. He had received several letters on the conduct of that election, extracts from which he would read. He then quoted from a private letter, which stated that a deliberate attempt to bribe the constituency had been made by the Provincial Secretary, and promises had been made to men to work on the roads which were afterwards disregarded. It wound up with the words, "verily, the honorable John is a slippery coon."

Mr. Dunsmuir—How much taxes do you pay on your land in Comox?

Mr. Grant—About $25 or $50. The hon. gentleman (Dunsmuir) has hundreds of thousands of acres around our land upon which he does not pay one cent. Alluding to the method of dispensing government money to the districts, he said that during a former discussion, a year ago now, he had pointed out that all the appropriations for roads for the year had been expended during the first six months in Victoria and Esquimalt districts. Still the government had set men to work in these districts just previous to the elections—a deliberate bribe to catch votes. Referring to the Cassiar election, he charged that the government had not given sufficient time for the ballot boxes to get to every portion of the riding and allow the votes to be polled. He read private letters describing the methods that were being taken by the government to defeat him. Alluding to the Vancouver affair, he maintained that the government had ample power to preserve order in that city, and read a letter describing the feeling of the people there which characterized Hon. J. Robson as a "scoundrel," "hypocrite," &c. (During the reading, the name of the writer was asked for, but Mr. Grant referred them to the decision of Mr. Speaker in regard to the letter read by Mr. Robson.) The increase of revenue was not commensurate with the increase of population, which was estimated by Mr. Jessop to be 35,000 within the last five years. But even if the increase was only 25,000, and $1 per head was collected from each, it would indicate an increase of revenue not shown by the accounts. When it is found that there was a deficit of $124,000 between the estimated and actual revenues of 1885-6, the House could not have much confidence in the present predictions of the Provincial Secretary. Referring to district appropriations, he said the district of Cowichan has always been a favored one. The amount of money expended there, apart from administration of justice, was about $50,000 for eighteen months, while the ordinary revenue was less than $5,000 for the same time, excluding land sales, which were not revenue proper. This was undue discrimination. The district of Nanaimo got three-and-a-half times what it contributed. It contributed a little over $18,000 and got about $60,000. That was not a fair distribution. Some districts had been unduly favored, while others, like Cassiar, did not get their fair share. Comox got a little over nine times what it contributed, but that district is in an unfortunate position, all its lands having been given to the hon. gentleman opposite. Lillooet was also a favorite constituency and fared well at the hands of the government, having received nearly three times what it returned. The provincial balance sheet was getting into a terrible condition. Irrespective of the large amounts of revenue at the disposal of the government, the balance sheet has been changed to the disadvantage of the province over $600,000, and it was explained how this was done under their management.

It being 6 o'clock, Mr. Grant moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. Beaven objected, as members had engagements.

Hon. Mr. Davie agreed to let it stand as a notice and meet on Tuesday at the usual hour, and thereafter at 11 a. m.

House then adjourned.

Another Black Friday.

Further particulars of the commercial panic in St. John, N. B., are to hand. It appears that what were supposed to be the strongest and wealthiest houses in the place are going under, one after another, in rapid succession, and people on every hand as asking: "Who next!" No such panic has been known here since the disastrous days of 1877. Following the failures of Cully, Brunning & Woods, a large dry goods house, came the collapse of Samuel Chofield, agent of the Dominion and Furness lines of steamers. He had met with heavy losses in timber shipments to Europe. This produced a feeling of insecurity which crystalized into a panic when the Maritime bank collapsed. The liabilities of the Maritime bank are $1,250,000, of which over $1,000,000 is owed to public banks. The note circulation is almost equal to its paid-up capital, but the note-holders have a first lien upon the bank's assets. There were about $300,000 of government bonds on deposit in the bank. The liabilities of McClellan & Blair's bank and the two lumbering firms are not known, but are believed to be heavy. In addition to the failures of Messrs. Gay, Neran & Co., and R. A. & J. Stuart, two of the largest lumber firms in the east, the failure of several other large houses is said to be imminent. The result will be disastrous in commercial circles all over the maritime provinces.

FRIENDSHIP'S TIES.

DeLesseps Returns from Berlin with Good Opinions—No War Probable.

PARIS, March 15—A large number of intimate friends of Count DeLesseps met him at the railway station on his return from Berlin last night. In an interview he expressed the greatest pleasure at the kind reception accorded him by everybody in Berlin. As a result of the conversation he had with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck he said he could affirm that there would be no war. The Emperor told him on Sunday that Germany would never attack France. The Empress asked him to leave his plan of the Panama Canal with her. Prince Bismarck spoke highly of Derkette, the French ambassador to Berlin, who, the Prince says, is making himself popular with everyone.

A Financial Mixer and Muddler.

The *Colonist* labors hard to combat the statements in yesterday's TIMES as to the deficiency created by the government in its management of the affairs of the province for the eighteen months ending 31st of last December. We charged that the public accounts showed the deficit for the financial year ending 30th of last June to be $257,491.83 and for the six months was $136,212.67. As to the disposal of $78,000 alleged to have been brought forward from the dry dock refund of 1884 it does not enter into these figures, or their bearing on the question at issue. The bald fact still exists that even if they begin with a clean slate at the beginning of the year the government ran behind as above indicated and from this position the *Colonist* cannot divert the discussion into other channels. Either its accounts are correct and the *Colonist* wrong in its contentions or vice versa. Suppository cases based on a false hypothesis will not alter facts that deficits for both periods named by us existed. Any accountant or business man will endorse our assertions and repudiate those of the *Colonist*.

A Government Bucket Shop.

The Hon. John Robson proposes to borrow a million dollars, for which he agrees to pay five per cent. half yearly. The security offered is the property of the rate-payers and electors of the Province. Honest John does not require, according to his own showing, the amount he is anxious the Assembly should authorize him to borrow, for immediate, pressing wants. The balance of the loan he proposes to invest at *four* per cent. The wish of the Treasurer is that the government should become a trader and open out a "bucket shop" establishment; the capital employed being that of the people. It is true that Ontario invests the accumulated surplus of her many millions in life annuities, government bonds and debentures. But to borrow money at *five* per cent. and loan it out at *four* per cent. is a species of financing known only to British Columbia's Finance Minister! What do our sensible, shrewd, level-headed business men think of such a proposal? Yet the machine majority will applaud the honorable gentleman as a miniature Gladstone in solving exchequer problems!

From Alaska.

Capt. W. E. George came down from Departure Bay this morning, having arrived there yesterday from Juneau. He reports having passed the Idaho on Sunday morning outside Seymour Narrows. The weather then was very cold and heavy.

The steam schooner Leo left Juneau for Chilcoot on the 6th inst., with a number of miners for the Youkon country.

Up to the date of Capt. George's departure nothing had been heard of His Grace, Archbishop Seghers. Reports from the interior were to the effect that the winter was a severe one and traveling about a matter of much difficulty.

At Juneau there were no less than four feet of snow, and still the "beautiful" was coming down.

Everybody is preparing for a busy season's operations. It is believed many hundreds, if not thousands, will this year be added to Alaska's population, as mining and exploring is going to be energetically prosecuted.

AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN—THE HISTORY.

(Respectfully Dedicated to John Robson.)

There stood a sneak on the platform,
A blot in the light of the sun,
And he spread his hands in meekness,
For the campaign had just begun.

Of a truth, a very peaksniff,
First cousin to the father of lies;
His role to cozen and flatter,
And be "goody" in woman's eyes.

He seemed on some saintly mission,
By his sanctimonious tone;
With eye on chance of election,
Like a cur's on a dainty bone.

While he hinted in aussive accents,
To those with an itching palm;
That the country's borrowed dollars
Should flow like a healing balm.

That their roads, their trails and bridges
Should have bosses, and one to spare;
While to sit in the warm sunshine
Would be almost their only care.

Anon in vehement tirade,
As a sop to the zealous few,
He would prate of drinking customs,
And the virtues of ribbon blue.

But ever a doubt run counter,
In the minds of men who thought,
That his aid to the one or the other
Could be easily sold or bought.

Alas! for city or Province,
When such men are placed to rule;
Alas! for laws that are fashioned
By men more knave than fool;

Whoastrain at the smallest trifles,
With the most solemn "phiz" they've got,
But give them a show they'll swallow
A big five-hundred-acre lot.

Bought an Orchard.

Dr. McSwam, of this city, who returned yesterday after hibernating in Southern California, bought 8½ acres of land, set in orange and lemon trees, near Riverside, from D. A. Coddington. Price about $10,000. The doctor will find it convenient to have a southern plantation to which he can retire during the winters, returning to Victoria every spring. That would be much more agreeable to his friends here than for him to retire altogether to his orange grove, which we fear is his ultimate intention.

The Record Beaten.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 6th inst. gives particulars of a race which took place at the Elite Rink in that city on the previous evening, which had ten starters and in which the best American record was beat by all of three of the men who finished. The race was won by Peter Hegelman, who covered 25 miles in 2:41:32. Gus Guerrero, of San Francisco, was second. Time, 2:43:45. Thomas Howard was third. Time, 2:46¾. The best previous American record for 25 miles was 2:49:27, made by D. Donovan at Providence in August, 1879.

Nearly Over.

The steamer Adelaide had a narrow escape from swamping at Chilliwhack. There was a gale blowing up the river, and the current is very swift. The steamer got her head across the stream, when the current caught her bottom and the wind coming in the opposite direction took her upper works. She careened to such an extent that the water went over her guards, and for a few moments there was great consternation among the large number of passengers on board. The captain soon got her under control, however, but it was too close to be at all agreeable.—*Columbian.*

False Report.

The statement of a morning contemporary about a rich strike on Burrard Inlet is very probably false. Our contemporary has so often published sensational stories of this kind that its readers now take them *cum grano salis*. Our quartz interest is not benefitted by cock-and-bull stories of that kind.

Dyking in Chilliwhack.

A contract has been let for a dam across Hope slough for $1,480. Another contract for a dam across Camp slough and a dyke between that and Hope slough has either been let or will be shortly. The cost of the second contract will be about $2,000.

A very light catch is reported by the sealing vessels operating within a short distance of the city. There are only a few seals south of Cape Mendocino, and the animals are sticking to the shore, usually on the Oregon coast.

—THE—

Remedial Compound,

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

THE REMEDIAL COMPOUND consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-aches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

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Remedial Compound is prepared in Pill and Liquid form, $1 per bottle, $7 per doz. Pill (sugar coated) by mail per box 50cts

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"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weaknesses of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 16, 1888.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The House was occupied all day yesterday in debating the motion of Mr. Orr in reference to the corrupt practices of Hon. J. Robson during the late political canvass in New Westminster district. The resolution affirmed that the Provincial Secretary, acting without legal authority for Mr. Smithe, Commissioner of Lands and Works, gave orders for large expenditures upon roads and bridges during the time he was soliciting votes, which was "undue influence" within the meaning of the act. The gravamen of the charge was practically admitted by Mr. Robson in his reply, and from the public accounts, quoted by Mr. Beaven and other speakers, conclusive proof was presented that the gravest case of bribery ever unearthed in the province had been successfully practiced by a minister of the Crown. In stating the case, Messrs. Orr and Ladner confined themselves strictly to the subject and to the facts, of which they were cognizant as candidates at the election in question and from official documents. Mr. Robson replied with extraordinary warmth and vituperative abuse, characterizing the conduct of the mover and seconder as "hellish" and "devilish," and reading an extract from a private letter, in which Messrs. Orr and Ladner were described as "barefaced liars." His speech was disgraceful in the extreme, as well for its unblushing confession as for its outrageous insolence and venomous abuse. For the credit of our legislative assembly, and the good name of our public men, it is sincerely to be hoped that such a tirade of Billingsgate may never be heard again.

The opposition proved to the House and to the country, during the discussion, that it matters not how reprehensible or illegal the actions of members of the government may be, the supporters are ever ready to form themselves into a whitewashing committee, such as voted yesterday, to retain men in their position who have set the laws of the province at defiance. It was intimated by Mr. Bole, while addressing the house, that the "Committee" would require to have on hand a large stock of brushes and whitewash between now and the end of the session. Our opinion is that the "Committee" is equal to the task.

Notwithstanding the fact that the government's independent (?) supporters voted solid to declare legitimate the untruthful statements of the Hon. John, only four private members had the temerity to attempt to say anything in his defence. And such a defence! It was only the "red herring" game poorly played.

The Provincial Secretary, when attempting to answer the unanswerable charges made against him by Mr. Orr, evinced all the qualities of the historic reptile of the Garden of Eden. The hissing, venomous sound was only such as is caused by a forked and poisoned tongue, and was thoroughly characteristic of the man. A cauldron of abuse without an ounce of argument. It is always thus with a snake when its trail has been crossed.

We felt some commiseration for the Attorney General, who was conciously weak in his defence of his colleague. The exigency of the position precluded silence on his part, and hence he had to make the best of a bad case. But he damned the Provincial Secretary with faint praise, and sought to justify by quoting precedents, the debasement of the electorate by wholesale bribery. Alex. E. B. Davie is not the man we take him to be if he would not sooner cut off his right arm rather than do a dishonorable thing to secure his own election; how then can he justify the purchase of a constituency with public money. Surely he does not care so much for office, or for the retention of Hon. John Robson in the cabinet, that he is prepared to defend in another what he would condemn in himself?

The vote was a straight party one, and the resolution was defeated. The effect is to declare right and proper that which is illegal and infamous.

THE BALLOT IRREGULARITY.

The majority report of the special committee appointed to investigate the irregularity in the ballot papers used in the provincial election in this city last July, published Wednesday, has opened the eyes of the legislature to the necessity of rigidly following the form prepared by law. The ballot is unquestionably the bulwark of our liberties—political, social and otherwise. Those, then, who designedly or otherwise interfere with it should be severely reprimanded. That which was dropped as an innocent, trifling remark in the Assembly, and taken up by Mr. Turo. Davie in a spirit of bravado, is likely to prove a very serious matter ere the last of it is heard. That the prescribed form was not followed in this instance is apparent by comparing the form as laid down in the Consolidated Statutes of 1877, and that produced and laid before the committee. No practical printer will be found to state that he would take it upon himself to depart from the form or copy laid before him. Mr. Wolfenden, before the committee, did state that it was his impression that dashes or heavy lines had been used in former ballots, but he did not produce any proof to sustain this assertion. Why was this not done, or insisted upon by the committee? This we regard as the most vital point in the affair. In the election of 1882, Mr. Beaven's name headed the list. Was there a heavy line placed at the back of his name on the ballot papers used on that occasion? It will never be known how many votes were lost to Mr. Beaven by this irregularity. His opponents were most industrious in their effort to defeat him. Wide publicity was given to the false rumor raised by them that he was disqualified. All these questionable acts tend to give color to the impression now formed that a bold attempt was made to defeat him by the foulest of tactics, that of drawing a line across his name on the ballot paper. Even the returning officer, Mr. Comee, admitted that he was going to throw one out, as it was "improperly marked," but having his "attention called to the manner in which the mark was caused" he held it to be a good one. The same gentleman, in reply to a question by Mr. Beaven, said that the line on the back showed through in some of the ballots. We are confident many were misled by these lines appearing on Mr. Beaven's name. Mr. Wolfenden is a painstaking, conscientious officer, but he has in this instance yet failed to convince the public of his innocence in the matter, as he had charge of those who prepared the form for the press. The matter still requires further probing. There is much yet to be brought to light in connection with this affair.

TRADE IN BRITAIN.

A short time since we briefly referred to the fact that the report of the Royal Commission on the depression of trade and industry in Great Britain had been issued and a synopsis of its contents cabled to the press of America. It is pleasant to know that notwithstanding all we have heard of the depression prevailing in Britain, the Commissioners' report is by no means a discouraging document. A contemporary, in a position to judge, says the investigation by the Commissioners was most thorough, as well as impartial. They have found out that during the twelve years of depression which has been so generally lamented and which has excited so many fears neither the volume of trade nor the amount of capital invested therein has materially fallen off, though the latter has in many cases depreciated in value. Many will be surprised to learn that during the whole of this period of depression year by year the accumulation of capital has been proceeding at a more rapid rate than the increase of population, and that there are indications which show that the country has been, in spite of every drawback, advancing in material prosperity in other directions. In proof of this the Commissioners refer to the statistics of pauperism, education, crime, savings banks, etc. There has been a falling off in foreign trade, but this has been more apparent than real, for the shrinkage in values show a less amount of money for a given volume of trade. For instance, the aggregate foreign trade for 1883, if valued at the prices of ten years previously, would have amounted to £861,000,000 instead of £667,000,000. There has been no diminution during the period of depression of the aggregate of commodities produced by British capital and labor. There has been one exception to this state of British industries. The agricultural interests of the country have suffered greatly during the hard times. The products of the soil have materially decreased in quantity, and the prices received for them have fallen off greatly. "The steady fall in prices," say the Commissioners, "has of course affected the agriculturist even more seriously than the diminished yield of the soil." Sir James Caird estimates the loss of the purchasing power of the classes engaged in or connected with agriculture at £42,800,000 during the year 1885, and the loss in several of the preceding years must no doubt have been equal or even greater than this. This immense loss continuing so long has doubtless had the effect of deepening the depression in Great Britain.

Those who have believed that the rich in Great Britain have been growing richer and the poor poorer in the report will find no evidence to sustain their theory; but on the contrary they will see evidence to prove that the reverse is the case. The rich received smaller profits on the capital, while the wages of the working classes have not decreased, and owing to the extraordinary cheapness of the necessaries and comforts of life they have able to obtain more for their money than at any previous period. On this head the Commissioners say, "There is no feature in the situation which we have been called upon to examine so satisfactory as the immense improvement which has taken place in the condition of the working classes during the last twenty years. At the present moment there is, as we have already pointed out, a good deal of distress owing to the want of regular work, but there can be no question that the workman in this country is, when fully employed, in almost every respect in a better position than his competitors in foreign countries and we think no diminution in our productive capacity has resulted from this improvement in his position." The unprecedented fall in prices has been the most extraordinary phenomenon of the depression. This fall has not been a mere temporary one. Prices have not recovered, nor do they show any sign of recovering. The indications are that prices have gone down to stay down. The principal causes of this shrinkage in values are overproduction and a rise in the price of gold, the standard of value. This latter cause is considered of such importance by the commissioners that it has been made the subject of a special report. The excessive cheapness, of which so many complain, has been in Great Britain by no means an unmixed evil. It has, as has already been stated, enabled the working classes to live more comfortably than they ever did before, and it has been a blessing to that very large class, whose incomes are fixed. The increase of the purchasing power of a sovereign makes the circumstances of the members of this class easier, and adds greatly to their enjoyment of life.

The protective tariffs in force in many countries with which Britain trades, the Commissioners found to be serious obstacles in the way of an expansion of British foreign trade; also that the bounties given by some countries to encourage the growth of certain industries act prejudicially to the welfare of similar industries in Great Britain. The working of the law of limited liability by encouraging a reckless investment of money in business has tended to create overproduction and thus to aggravate and intensify the depression. Some of the witnesses attributed much of the dulness of trade to the comparatively heavy cost of railway transport in GreatBritain and to the inequality of the freight charges. The Commissioners do not consider that the alleged evil has had any great effect in depressing trade. The labor difficulty and the legislation favoring labor combinations were regarded by some witnesses as having an injurious influence on trade; but the Commissioners, in their report, attach very little importance to these representations. The deterioration in the quality of British manufactures, the dishonesty too prevalent with respect to trade marks and the evident slacking of energy and enterprise on the part of British merchants in finding out and in taking advantage of new markets have had, in the opinion of the commissioners, considerable effect in creating and prolonging the depression. The majority of the commissioners do not expect to bring about a revival of trade by legislation They do not hope even to remove many of the evils complained of by an appeal to parliament. Some of those evils are independent of the control of the British people and the cure of others depends upon the increased and better directed enterprise of the British merchants and the more efficient training of the British workmen.

The minority report of the fair traders differs from the report of the majority in that it recommends the imposition of duties to counteract the effect of foreign bounties, discriminating duties in favor of colonial breadstuffs and other products and a general duty of from 10 to 15 per cent. on foreign manufactures. The tone of the report is far from being discouraging; on the contrary, the investigation of the Commissioners has led them to the conclusion that the general condition of the country affords encouragement for the future.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The attitude assumed by France and Germany according to our latest despatches continues very warlike. France however, shows an indisposition to attack Germany, but is evidently making all the necessary preparations to repel any attack which the latter may make. The French Chamber has enthusiasically voted ample funds for armaments, and the Government is building fortifications and barracks all along the German Frontier, and between there and Paris has an effective force station of about 600,000 men, and which it is said can be trebled in a few days. So while France says she does not desire war just now, she is well prepared for it if forced upon her, and shows no disposition to accede to any imperious demands which Germany may make. But Germany is not so belligerent in tone lately. Bismarck finds France much better prepared than he had any idea of, and, worse still, that a war with Germany would be most popular with the French people. So less is now heard of the imperious demands he was about to make upon France—though both he and Moltke express themselves as certain that there will soon be war. Indeed, it is said that business is at a standstill at Elberfield through fear of a French attack. At Strasburg, again, the police are busily engaged searching the houses of the people to ascertain the nature of the relations of the French populace of AlsaceLorraine with the organization known as the "French Patriotic League." Germany is further troubled by a journey just made to Paris by General Martynoff, chief of the Russian Imperial Stables, as rumor attaches political importance to the visit, though Martynoff says "it is only to buy horses."

DUNSMUIR'S POSITION.

Mr. Dunsmuir's portfolio in the local cabinet has never been exactly located, but from an incident that happened yesterday it appears he occupies a position somewhat analogous to that remarkable personage in the Mikado who was lord high everything in the government. Having laid the estimates upon the table, Mr. Robson was discussing with Mr. Beaven the most convenient day to take them up, when Mr. Dunsmuir interfered and said that no delay should occur—he had seen the estimates some days ago and was prepared to go on with a discussion of them at once. Before the estimates are presented to the House, no private member can see them, as it would be a violation of a cabinet secret. But being a member of the cabinet, Mr. Dunsmuir had assisted to frame them, and was consequently, with his well known readiness in debate prepared to go on with the discussion without delay. Either Mr. Dunsmuir received the information through his position as a Cabinet Minister, or he was let into a Cabinet secret; we prefer to think the former. But we submit it is now time that the House was taken into the confidence of the government and informed as to the precise position held by Old King Coal among the three fiddlers—Smithe, Robson and Davie. The old song says:

"Old King Cole was a merry old soul;
A merry old soul was he;
He called for his punch and he called for his bowl,
And he called for his fiddlers three."

Perhaps our King Coal's position is that of leader of the orchestra that plays the music to which the puppets dance.

Jay Gould thinks the public too severe on rich men. Riches bring troubles and cares as well as poverty, and Gould asks that a little sympathy be extended the poor millionaires of the land.

An American journal moralises over the decline of political leadership, and finds the explanation in the prosperity of the country, which causes the minds of the people to be filled with other things than politics. That the minds of the people should be filled with other and better things than party politics is creditable to the good sense of the nation. But may not the explanation of the falling-off, which is not confined to the United States, be partly found in the growing ascendancy of stump oratory over statesmanship?

OUR FINANCES.

Elsewhere to-day we publish an abstract of the estimates presented to the Assembly yesterday, of the Province of British Columbia for the financial year ending June 30, 1888. From the abstract it will be observed that the receipts from all ordinary sources amount to $525,661.05 as compared with $576,161.05 for the last financial year—an estimated falling off in revenue of $51,000, or about 10 per cent. of the total revenue. The expenditure for the incoming financial year will be increased by about $9,000; the estimated sum last year being $710,524.10, which for this year has been increased to $719,684.50. The last and the current years' estimated receipts and expenditures are given in parrallel as a matter of convenience to such of our readers as are not favored with receiving Parliamentory documents to aid them in comparing figures and the retrogressive strides the Province is taking.

Already The Times has stated that the deficit on the operations of the government for the half year ending 31st of last December, amounted to $136,212.67, and for the year ending 30th of last June a deficiency of $257,491.83. The actual receipts were far below the sums estimated. The deficiency for eighteen months being close upon $400,000 These repeated deficits are not only becoming monotonous but likewise startling and alarming.

The fact that we are spending at the rate of $1.50 for every dollar paid into the treasury, should cause our legislators to weigh carefully the position the province is placed in The past two years were claimed to be periods of unusual prosperity for the whole province. The government and its supporters in the Assembly predicted great results from "the government's wise and judicious policy. What became of the predicted prosperity? Beyond expanding the salaries and allowances to the members of the government and a few officials, the expansion in trade predicted has not yet reached us. Those who months ago foretold the inevitable in store for us will hereafter be accepted as authorities in preference to booming, expansive statements made by members of a government, and reiterated by their followers in the Assembly, which time has proved conclusively to be utterly unworthy of credence.

The further startling statement is made that the government intends to float another loan of $1,000,000, half of which will be placed on the market during the financial years of 1887-8. This is in addition to the resolutions passed last session for a loan of $300,000. Thus another heavy sum will be added to the people's taxes, imposed upon them by an incompetent government. Had the cabinet proved themselves to be wise and judicious administrators of the affairs of the province, and desirous to open up and develop the country, none would begrudge voting a considerable sum for such a purpose. When, however, it is decided to raise money on the credit of the entire province, wherewith to liquidate past due debts, incurred largely in bribing sections and districts favorable to the Cabinet and its supporters on the floor of the Assembly, the matter assumes a different aspect. Of course the machine majority will rush the loan resolutions through, for we learn that at a caucus already held the matter was somewhat warmly debated. The Laird of the Isle was successful in carrying his views. He saw "millions in it" and compelled the other supporters of the Cabinet to acquiesce in his scheme. For all this bungling and mismanagement the electors have to pay, and that now a good round figure.

Stockton, Cal., which has been asleep for a number of years past, has recently aroused from its slumbers and is investing $120,000 in the way of advertising its advantages. The newspapers of that place are crowded with real estate advertisements, and every man in the town is on the jump.

An American sensationalist describes at great length the horrors of St. Lazare to show, if Lady Campbell had been committed to it, what she would have gone through. He is determined to have his sensation in spite of fate.

Our Timber Lands.

The report of the select committee of the Legislature, appointed to consider and report upon necessary legislation in respect to our timber lands, recommends that the price in future be fixed at $15 per acre. The present price is $2.50 per acre. In our opinion the committee might, with just as much propriety, have recommended "that the price of timber lands be raised to such a figure as would enable holders to make a profit of $12.50 per acre." That will be about the only result attained if the recommendation is ever carried out. The proposition is an unjust one, and calculated to defeat the very object the committee professed to have in view. We take it that the wish of the House is to conserve our timber wealth in order that a revenue may be derived therefrom. Having sold off all the accessible lands at $2.50 per acre, it is absurd to suppose that speculators will purchase less eligible locations at $15 per acre from the government. They would buy from the private owners, who would reap all the advantage, as for the next twenty years there is enough timber land in private hands to meet all demands. The only fair and equitable regulation that can be made is to tax all timber lands now or hereafter alienated, at so much per acre, or per thousand, retaining the present price of $2.50. By this means, all timber lands held by speculators will be compelled to contribute their share to the public treasury, and the revenues of the province, now almost beggared by unwise legislation, will be augmented by many thousands per annum. A increase in the price of lands would add nothing to the revenues unless sales were made, and sales would not be made until private owners had sold out, as they control the choicest areas in the province. The recommendations of the committee should not be seriously entertained.

Big Log.

The *Columbian* says the Royal City Planing Mill cut a fir log of the following dimensions: Length, 24 feet; diameter at large end 7 ft. 4 ins.; at small end 6 ft. 2 ins. This log came from the logging camp of Rowling & Son, North Arm of Fraser river. It made about 9000 feet of lumber.

INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

Convincing Verification of Wide-cast Public Statements.

To our Readers:

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising. Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a *permanent conviction* in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly *increasing*. Three years ago we stated that a *marked check* had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders *did not increase* over the previous years; other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim *credit for checking* these ravages.

"Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years *all careful life insurance* companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, today *millions of dollars in risks are refused*, because chemical examination discovers *unsuspected* diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over *half* the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was *not the cause* of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed, was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the *original* cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yea, nearly *panic stricken*, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to *justify the claims that they have made*, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundred of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australasia and America, many life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many *different* diseases because it and it *alone*, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a wide-spread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it *cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable*, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our *claims*, and to their *public and universal verification* with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

Extensions of the N. P. R.

The belief is gaining ground that the Northern Pacific Railway will extend its line from Kalama to Astoria, or some point in that vicinity, as well as from the Columbia river from Wallula, as a competition to the O. R. & N. Co.'s line. By carrying out this policy the Northern Pacific would virtually have control of three terminal points—Portland, Astoria and the Sound. It would cost a great deal to carry the line to Astoria. Portlanders view this move with alarm, and assert that the Northern Pacific has its resources taxed to the utmost capacity in completing the Cascade branch (the direct line from Tacoma to Wallula Junction), and interfere seriously with the proposed to turn out feeders into the Columbia river business. The supremacy of Portland is so well established that no fear is entertained by the merchants of that city that any rival will ever effect it seriously. Its situation at the head of ship-navigation, and on the shortest and only level road from the basin to the seaboard, fixes its status forever. There is a law of commerce as positive as the law of nature, which everywhere sends the ships of commerce as near as possible to the fields of production. Portland is the point furthest inland; and being the nearest port and the port most easily reached, it must practically be the only port for Eastern Oregon and Washington.

Woman's Rights.

The Legislature yesterday granted, by a narrow majority, the privilege to women of becoming school trustees. The bill has not yet passed its third reading, and Mr. Theo. Davie, who is not what is popularly known as a "ladies' man," threatens to amend the bill by striking out this new clause before its final passage. We are inclined to think that he will not be successful, as there is a very strong feeling in the House that the experiment should be tried.

A Constable Dismissed.

Mr. Stephenson will enquire into reasons which led to the dismissal of Mr. Thos. H. Beckwell from the constableship of Comox in July last; if the reasons existed before the general election in that month; and if so, why was the constable continued in office till after the election?

Sheep for Victoria.

The Mexico, which left San Francisco to-day for this port, has a cargo of sheep on board for Mr. Parker, of Victoria. It is something surprising that British Columbia has to go to San Francisco for its mutton supply.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ESTIMATES

For the Financial Year Ending June 30, 1888—Falling Off in Revenue—Increased Taxation and Expenditure—A Million Dollar Loan.

On Friday the estimates of the province of British Columbia for the year ending 30th of June, 1888, were laid before the Assembly. The following is an abstract statement of the several heads of accounts for the present as well as the year above named:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	1888.	1887.
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of interest at 5 per cent	$ 29,151 05	$ 29,151 05
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Subsidy to Government and Legislature	35,000 00	35,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Grant per capita	48,000 00	48,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment for lands conveyed in trust	100,000 00	100,000 00
Land Sales	75,000 00	100,000 00
Land Revenue	6,000 00	5,000 00
Rents, exclusive of land	90 00	200 00
Rents, Ferries	120 00	200 00
Rents, Timber Leases and Licenses	10,000 00	6,000 00
Survey Fees	150 00	500 00
Free Miners' Certificates	12,000 00	24,000 00
Mining Receipts, general	9,000 00	10,000 00
Licenses	25,000 00	30,000 00
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees	6,000 00	6,500 00
Sale of Government Property	300 00	400 00
Reimbursements in aid	700 00	5,000 00
Marriage Licences	1,500 00	1,400 00
Provincial Revenue Tax	65,000 00	75,000 00
Real Property Tax	35,000 00	24,000 00
Personal Property Tax	23,000 00	20,000 00
Wild Land Tax	10,000 00	10,000 00
Income Tax	2,300 00	1,500 00
Registered Taxes (all denominations)	200 00	50 00
Tax Sale Deeds	100 00	100 00
Printing Office Receipts	1,500 00	1,700 00
Revenue Service Refunds	50 00	60 00
Registry Fees	13,000 00	15,000 00
Law Stamps	4,000 00	1,700 00
Interests	100 00	
Interest on Investments of Sinking Fund	7,000 00	6,500 00
Asylum for the Insane	200 00	100 00
Supreme Court (Probate fees)	1,500 00	2,500 00
Sale of Consolidated Statutes	1,000 00	
Real Estate Tax Redemption		100 00
Dominion Government, Refund under the Chinese Restriction Act	1,000 00	2,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts (including refund by Dom. Govt. of expenses of Metlakatlah Indian troubles ($1,727 22.)	2,700 00	
	$ 525,661 05	$ 576,161 05
Loan Act, 1887 ($1,000,000) negotiation of one-half the amount	$ 500,000 00	
Total	$ 1,025,661 05	

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	1888.	1887.
Public debt	$ 102,043 00	$ 72,343 00
Civil Government (salaries.)	62,170 00	62,290 00
Administration of Justice (salaries.)	63,148 00	75,438 00
Legislation	15,800 00	19,800 00
Public Institutions (maintenance.)	10,460 00	9,650 00
Hospitals and Charities	21,750 00	21,250 00
Administration of Justice (other than salaries.)	45,000 00	50,000 00
Education	101,695 00	94,405 00
Transport	8,000 00	8,150 00
Rent	48 50	48 50
Revenue Service	7,000 00	7,000 00
Public Works	247,550 00	225,350 00
Miscellaneous	36,080 00	69,800 00
Total	$ 719,684 50	$ 710,524 50

THE C. P. R. BLOCKADE.

Stock-Jobbers at Work Bearing the Stock—What Mr. Van Horne Has to Say.

False Reports Telegraphed the New York Newspapers—No "Dead" Engines.

The New York *Tribune* of the 17th ultimo, contains a special from Montreal to the effect "that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completely blockaded with snow for the past three weeks. It has been impossible to obtain exact information in regard to the extent of the obstruction, for every one connected with the management preserves the closest reticence, but so far as can be learned from careful enquiry the blockade is practically complete. The road west of Winnipeg has been blocked for twenty-three days and specially in the Selkirks and west of Calgary. The snow-sheds there have failed to afford protection in consequence of heavy land slides which have demolished them in several places. The portion of the road running through the Fraser River Valley is blocked by snow and rock and land slides. For some time the Fraser River has been frozen up at the mouth so that the vessels could not reach Vancouver Island. To add to the difficulties of the company, the supply of coal at many points has been exhausted, and the blockade prevents stocks from being replenished. It is reported that a large number of "dead" engines have been abandoned in the Selkirk range and on both sides of it. General Manager Van Horne is at Huron or rather he expected to arrive there yesterday. He started with a party of gentlemen who wished to go over the line, but on account of the obstructions to travel they backed out and he finally went alone. He is making strong efforts to open the railway in the course of the next few weeks, but it is believe to be doubtful if he will be able to run trains regularly much before the first of May. In substance it appears that the whole line west of Winnipeg and perhaps from that place east to Port Arthur or Lake Superior is blocked with snow.

The above has reference to the blockade that occurred in the Selkirks early in February. To set the matter right Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President of the C. P. R., on the 18th, wired the *Tribune* as follows: "The special telegram from Montreal in this morning's *Tribune* reporting snow blockades, land slides, 'dead' engines and other difficulties on the Canadian Pacific railway is a malicious falsehood from beginning to end. The Canadian Pacific trains are not only running through from Montreal to the Pacific every day, but they are running on time. There is not a 'dead' engine on the line, and not a foot of it is blockaded, nor is there any shortage of coal. Only one blockade has occurred during the entire winter and the greatest delay to any train by that was ninety hours."

We have reason to believe that the last blockade is a much more serious one than at first was supposed it would be. There is a feeling of sympathy for the Canadian national route. This being its first experience with a snowfall, unusually large, the erratic route will be so fixed and guarded that a recurrence of the present unfortunate blockade is not likely to take place. Some arrangement should be made to have the mails brought through. If the damaged district is but a few miles in in extent why not portage the mails other ways? The delay in the non-arrival of mail matters is really becoming a matter of serious concern.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives as grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

Will Affect Canadian Business.

Montreal, March 11.—Traffic Manager Olds says that he has issued the following circulars to agents of the C. P. R.: "The enforcement of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law will compel a revision and cancellation of all special local rates on commodities shipped from points in Canada to points in the United States. Agents will therefore give notice to all who are shipping to the United States on through rates that on and after April 1st all such through rates will be void. Every effort will be made to obtain as soon as practicable reasonable rates from American lines from points of connection with this line to the several markets and distributing centers in the United States with which business is now done by Canadian shippers, and due notice of such rates will be given as soon as they are obtained."

Dines With the Queen.

London, March 10.—The *Star's* London cable says: Gladstone and Morley dined with her majesty yesterday. This significant honor to Gladstone, who never was lower in court favor than since the introduction of his home rule bill, is much commented on at political clubs to-night. It is regarded as proof that the queen is convinced Gladstone will soon be back in power.

Invited the Powers.

Vienna, March 11.—It is asserted that the Russian Government has invited the powers to join against the Bulgarian Regents for the cruelties practiced on the insurgent prisoners.

The Septennate Passed.

Berlin, March 11.—The Septennate bill was read the third time in the Reichstag to-day, and was passed without debate by a vote of 227 to 31. Eighty-four members abstained from voting. The announcement of the passage of the bill was received with applause by the Conservatives and National Liberals. A few Centreists voted with the majority. The minority was composed of New German Liberals, Socialists and Alsatians.

Russian Government's Design.

London, March 11.—The *Telegraph* asserts that the Admiralty has trustworthy information that the Russian government received and now has the drawings and papers connected with the British naval designs, which were sold by Draftsman Ferry, who has just been discharged from employment in the navy yard at Chatham.

A Fresh Shock at Nice.

Nice, March 11.—A fresh shock of earthquake was felt here at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon and created a panic among the people. The vibration traveled from northeast to southwest.

The Great Deal Declared Off.

New York, March 11.—The negotiations between Garrett and the Richmond Terminal Company have fallen through and the deal is off. A new proposition is now being considered by Garrett, and negotiations are now on foot for the transfer of the control of the Baltimore & Ohio to a syndicate of private bankers.

The Tea Trade

Likely to pass over the Canadian Pacific in future years is likely to be an enormous one. Full returns of the tea trade of the United Kingdom for 1886, made the aggregate imports from all sources 228,074,232 pounds (191,193,232 pounds black and 6,935,000 pounds green) against, in 1885, 200,805,003 pounds; warehouse deliveries in 1886, 223,889,776 pounds (213,005,776 pounds black and 7,384,000 pounds green) against, in 1885, 220,776,000 pounds, and the stock at the close of 1886, 128,155,456 pounds (99,181,456 pounds black and 3,974,000 pounds green) against 96,215,000 pounds at the close of 1885.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *